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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

No Scale better than Keeler's.
Pittsburgh Roll, December 24, 1869.
Mr. J. F. Keeler:
SIR—The ten ton scale set by you in our works, nearly six years ago, has been in almost daily use and has performed most admirably. It has not cost us one cent for repairs, has not failed for a moment to weigh correctly, turns with a few ounces of weight on the platform, and is scarcely likely to fail for many years longer. We neither know nor want a better scale than yours. Respectfully, JAS. THORN & CO.

A Certain Remedy.
Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh and colds in the head. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

At 100 Wood Street,
Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Save Money
By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Unquestionable references: Jas. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. H

R. E. Breed & Co.
Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Its Effect
Is Miraculous.
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens, cleans, cry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and most looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the natural hair coming in every day, and

Before You Know It,
the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will disappear, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. MWF

Allegheny Dwelling for Sale.
Parties desirous of purchasing a comfortable and convenient dwelling, in good order, would do well to refer to advertisement in another column of house No. 23 Isabella street, for sale. This property being conveniently situated by both bridges, should command the attention of those contemplating investing. Possession April 1st, 1870. MWF

China Ware.
A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.
The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.
We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferine, blue and purple shades, and are prepared to sell them very low.
JOHNSTON, MCCLEAN & MCKENNAN.
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.
The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of dinner and toilet china at ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

China as a Field for Mercantile Enterprise.

The Shanghai *News Letter* of a recent date refers to the belief prevalent in this country that China offers great inducement for the employment of capital in mercantile and other enterprises, and declares that the idea is altogether fallacious. It says not only is the field of operations particularly limited, but even the number of foreigners who find employment is extremely restricted. It adds further:

There is already in the hands of the few foreigners at the ports ample means to carry on all the export and import business connected with the empire several times over, and one of the best proofs of the accuracy of this statement is that the numerous calls for capital by few years been very unprofitable; and as no new business is being opened up, either by foreign enterprise, and the present field for foreign energy is abundantly occupied, it is perfectly clear that there is no opening for the profitable employment of additional foreign capital.

On all hands we hear of prosperous inquiries regarding steamers, which belong to, and all kinds of machinery; and the most that we have to say on this subject is that there already far more than enough steam for the local trade that is to be done; that railways and telegraphs are still a long way off, with less probability of their being permitted by the Chinese than there was two years ago; that the Chinese would scarcely take machinery that would be immediately useful to them, if they were offered them for nothing. We say this as China is not, and never will be, an El Dorado: that its ever population, and exhaustless mine do not present the elements out of which great wealth is to be created. Doubtless the existing sources of trade will be further developed, and there will be steady increase to record; but this will be all that can be looked for, and be the low reward of patient industry.

The Railroad Progress of the Country.

[From the American Railroad Journal, Dec. 25.]

In reviewing the history of our national development during the past year, now drawing to a close, no one element of our material progress is more noticeable than the rapid extension of our railroad system throughout all parts of the country. At the beginning of 1860 there were 42,752 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and at the present time there are at least 50,000 miles finished, or in an advanced stage of construction. The Treasury Statistician of the people busily engaged in the important work of laying the foundations of future railroads, some of them destined to great national importance. The number of these engineers now at work is not far from three hundred. Each State in the Union has, on an average, about 1,000 miles now in the course of construction. Maine has 8; New Hampshire 4; Vermont 9; Massachusetts 5; Rhode Island 1; Connecticut 3; New York 11; New Jersey 7; Pennsylvania 32; Delaware 2; Maryland 3; West Virginia 1; (the Chesapeake and Ohio); and probably others; Ohio 12, Indiana 12, Illinois 12, Michigan 9, Wisconsin 8, Minnesota 4; Missouri 12; Nebraska 3; Kansas 9; Arkansas 3; Texas 8; Louisiana 4; Mississippi 3; Alabama 6, and in the Southern Atlantic States at least twenty great works are reported in various stages of progress—some just undertaken and others on a forward state of completion. Many of these roads are hundreds of miles in length, tapping richly productive districts hitherto inaccessible, that at no distant day will contribute millions annually to the material wealth of the nation. A very moderate estimate gives the aggregate length of the roads in course of construction at than 15,000 miles, the greater part of which will be opened to business within the next two or three years.

Money Scarcity—Probable Action of Congress.

A Washington dispatch says: "From every section of the country complaints are received of the scarcity of money, and all there is probably no part of it more seriously affected by the cause of these complaints than this city. The banks have refused to discount and the money shavers are thriving on the rates of per cent. a month from their investments. It is estimated that two and a half millions of dollars of Washington real estate mortgages will mature on the first proximo, and one-half of which will be paid. The same ratio may be applied to the commercial paper of our merchants, much of which has been kept active for months by the payment of interest, in the expectation of relief, but which will go to protest with the opening of the new year. If it is conceded that this condition of affairs can only be relieved by the enlargement of the volume of currency in the country, it is also conceded that Congress will take up the subject immediately after it reassembles. Careful canvass of both houses on the subject warrants the prediction that a majority of them are in favor of it, and are ready to address themselves to its solution without further delay."

The Organ of the Ghouls.

It is in perfect keeping with the character of that sheet that the coarse malignant pens of the Herald should be revelling and gloating over the appalling epithets as "bloated bloodsucker," "brutal minister," "liar," "slanderer," &c., at the very hour that eminent statesman was expiring. The brute undertakers, who scrabbled for the possession of a corpse in Jersey City, were gentlemen and statesmen in comparison with such foul libellers. —*N. Y. Commercial.*

All the correspondents who attended the opening of the Suez Canal have given glowing accounts of the hospitality of the Viceroy, and the lavish preparations made for the comfort of the throngs of visitors. But among so many very naturally some had to rough it. Little great men who supposed the world revolved around them when at home, some of them failed to be treated as royalty had to fare like correspondents or common folks, and instances are related where those lords had to grub up with the company of commoner gentlemen. Human nature, of course, came out strong under circumstances of such tantalizing test. A man is fond of one person, a gentleman or no distinction, before Emperors he will be cringing to the Viceroy and demanding an audience with Ismail, but the most accessible of pashas and rulers to Europeans, gratified, and in which his injured guest complained that he had been put to sleep in a double-bedded room. The Viceroy graciously heard the complaint, and with a smile honour that vexed the dignitaries of oriental sovereignty, gave orders that three more beds be placed in the apartment of his visitor, and the command was immediately obeyed.

It has been accurately ascertained that the rate of speed of the nerve current is from one-sixty to ninety feet a second. If a man receives a blow on the foot, it takes about one-fifteenth of a second for the sensation to reach the brain, and as much longer to send back a message to have it withdrawn. The time necessary to form an act of reflection was calculated in this way. Dr. De Jaeger connected with the subject of his experiment that if the latter received an electric shock on his right side he should touch a lever with his right hand, and if on the left side with his left hand. It was found that if the subject was informed beforehand which side would receive the shock the interval of time between receiving the shock and his touching the lever was 0.20 of a second; but if he were not told the interval was 0.27 of a second. The process of reflection, then, took 0.07 of a second.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1869. NO. 88.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Government of Ocean Cables.

Leading Maritime Nations Addressed on the Subject—The Vacancy on the Supreme Bench—Printing of Agricultural Reports—Admiral Porter to be Stationed at Samana if the Late Treaty is Ratified.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25, 1869.

Neutrality of Ocean Cables.

Our Government has instituted measures to bring all the leading maritime nations of the world to an understanding about ocean cables, Instructions have been sent to our Ministers in England, France, Germany, Spain and other countries to present the matter in a strong manner. What we ask is that no exclusive concessions shall be given to any party; that no Government shall have the right to examine telegrams; that the cables shall have all the rights of neutrality; that their destruction in time of war shall be treated as piracy, and that persons engaged in the work of destruction shall be tried in the courts of any country catching them. These points have been embodied in a draft of a treaty, which our Ministers are to try and negotiate.

The Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

The death of Mr. Stanton has let some persons to think that now Attorney General Hoar may be confirmed as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Their idea is to have some Southern man appointed to the vacancy in that Circuit, and let Hoar have one of the Northern Circuits. A talk with several Senators in opposition to Judge Hoar leads to the conclusion that this project will not work. The feeling among politicians who haven't been able to get such favors as they wanted from him is very bitter, and they declare that he shall never be confirmed. Pennsylvania, moreover, will present another man for Grier's vacancy, probably Judge Strong, whom they were going to put into the Cabinet if Hoar went out.

Cost of Agricultural Reports.

The statement going the rounds that a single number of the report of the Commissioner of Agricultural Department, with map, costs two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is wholly incorrect. No map has ever been published, either in connection with the annual report, or a single issue of the monthly costs less than one thousand dollars. The records of the Public Printing Office show the following printing, reports, circulars, seed labels, and binding for the Library, for 1869, to have been $29,680. The appropriations for the department average $1,500,000 annually, of which $500,000 are required, and the reports cost the Government sixty cents a copy.

Admiral Porter to go to Samana.

The Samana Bay treaty will be ready for presentation to the Senate as soon as it reassembles, and the desire of the administration is that action may be taken on it at an early day as possible. The principal points of the treaty have already been given. It is not yet certain that Admiral Porter goes down there, but the indications are that he will, and that a command will be given him independent of Admiral Pour.

Christmas.

Was kept here in a quiet manner, though the police report a good many intoxicated men in the streets in the evening. The rain storm which began yesterday noon and still continues, interfered largely with outdoor pleasures.

WASHINGTON, December 25.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A meeting of United States Senators was held at the Capitol this morning to make arrangements for the funeral of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton. Vice President Colfax, on motion of Senator Sumner, was called upon to preside, On motion of Mr. Conkling stated the object of the meeting, and in a few very appropriate remarks alluded to the life and eminent public services of the deceased. The following Senators were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions to make all necessary arrangements for the attendance of Senators at the funeral: Messrs. Sumner, of Mass; of Maine; Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, and Mr. Williams, of Oregon. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we have received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, whose eminent public services entitled him to the lasting gratitude of his fellow citizens of the United States.

Second. That we tender to his widow and family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and in token of our respect for the deceased will attend in a body attend his funeral and follow his remains to the grave.

Third. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased.

The members of the House also held a meeting this morning, and among other business appointed a committee to draft resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

In addition to the names published of pallbearers at the obsequies of Mr. Stanton, are added those of Senators Chandler and Edmunds, and Representatives Judd and Hooper.

FIRE.

A fire caused by a defective flue broke out last night in the residence of Hon. Dennis McCarthy, representative of Congress from New York. Considerable damage was done to the house and furniture. Mr. McCarthy narrowly escaped suffocation, but was rescued by two friends who happened to be there.

WASHINGTON, December 26.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. E. M. STANTON.

The funeral of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will take place at twelve o'clock to-morrow, from his late residence on K street, Franklin square. The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the Supreme Court, concurred in by the family, have requested that the funeral be under the charge of the War Department. In compliance with the wishes of the family that the funeral should be strictly private, there will be no public display, but that the general desire of the people to pay their respects may be gratified, officers will be on the ground to assign to persons who may appear at the appointed hour to those who may appear at the appointed time. The remains will be taken from the house of Mr. Stanton, the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Stanton will be closed in the chamber where he died. After this is done the body will be removed to the parlor, where the funeral services will be performed. Hearses and carriages have been engaged by the undertakers, and the arrangement of Police will detail a sufficient force to keep the crowd from obstructing the street in the way of the funeral.

LAST VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The last visit of Mr. Stanton to the Executive Mansion was on Wednesday, when he called to thank the President for his appointment as one of the pallbearers. The condition of Mr. Stanton as Associate Justice had not been announced at the time of his death, and in the course of the day the President appended his signature and sent the paper to the widow as a mark of respect.

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A meeting of members of the House of Representatives was held yesterday, Mr. H. L. Dawes in the chair, and Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, Secretary. Representatives Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to confer with Senators with regard to the funeral of Mr. Stanton. They reported that Senators were in session, when a committee consisting of Representatives Hooper, Varfield, Poland and Ward were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, which were received, and are as follows:

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R. B. BUTLER, Secretary.

Senator Sherman, on behalf of the Senators and Representatives, subsequently had an interview with Mrs. Stanton, and expressed to her the desire that the body should be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, to take place where the funeral will, take place from the late residence of deceased. The ceremonies will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Starkey, assisted by Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of the Alexandria Episcopal Seminary.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Burglars Arrested—The Death of Judge Stanton—A Singular Case of Poisoning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 25, 1869.

Wm. Jackson and Mary Curtis, colored, have been arrested for stealing a watch and clothing and other articles from several houses in this city. Several hundred dollars worth was found in possession of the meeting-house building. Jackson has served a term in the penitentiary for the offense of stealing Bibles, which he gave away as Christmas presents.

The death of ex-Secretary, Judge E. M. Stanton was announced here by telegraph yesterday, and was received with profound sorrow. He has many personal and political friends in this vicinity.

A case involving some mystery is now under treatment at the Atlantic House, in this city. A young woman, named Rachel Mowher, is the subject of a singular condition from the effects of poison, thought to be strychnine. She came here a few days since from Hollidaysburg, Penna., to see her husband, but he did not yet make his appearance. While on the cars a young man named Stevens gave her two apples, which she ate shortly after her arrival. It is surmised the apples contained strychnine. She also says she ate some laurel leaves. Stevens continued on his way westward after she left the train. The woman is *enceinte*, and has a marriage certificate in her possession.

Hon. S. S. Hayes, of Chicago, member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, reported on dying Saturday morning, is better and considered out of danger.

PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Fires—Loss over $400,000—Reporters' Reunion.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.—The Columbia sugar refinery of Messrs. Rogers & Mitchell, corner of Front and Noble streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $220,000; insurance $120,000, mostly in city companies.

Last evening at the American House, on Chestnut street, the first annual reunion of the reporters of Philadelphia papers took place. Twenty-three gentlemen were in attendance, representing all the daily and Sunday papers in the city. The evening was pleasantly spent, and the event was a most happy one.

A fire broke out in Fourth street above Market, a few minutes before one o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed nearly $200,000 worth of property. The flames are supposed to have originated from the second story of No. 14, a five story brick building, occupied by Ruder & Thatcher, wholesale hardware dealers, on the first and third floors. Their stock was destroyed with the exception of a few hundred dollars worth of coffee. The firm loses $50,000, supposed to be fully covered by insurance. The second, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by B. L. Sutton, boot and shoe dealer. His loss is estimated at $20,000, insured for $10,000 in the North American Fire Association of Pennsylvania of this city. The five story brick buildings adjoining Nos. 12and 14 were also wrecked. No. 12 was occupied by Musselman & Kirk, wholesale dealers in carpet yarn, &c. The stock was destroyed to the amount of $90,000; insured for $45,000 in the Pennsylvania, Spring Garden Fire Association and other city companies. No. 16 was occupied on the first floor as a boot and shoe house by Thatcher & Co. Loss $15,000 by water, insured as follows: Sugars of New York $10,000; Continental and Phœnix $5,000; Etna, Hartford, $8,000. The second and third floors were occupied by Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, dealers in tailors' trimmings. Insurance in New York companies. H. Neil, dealer in shoes and gaiters, and W. A. Updyke, shoe manufacturer, occupied the fourth and fifth floors. They lose the greater part of their stock, partly insured in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. Loss on building $30,000, partly covered by insurance. No. 18, also a five story brick building, was pretty badly damaged. It was occupied by Thomas Gilbert & Co., wholesale notion dealers. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $25,000, insured for $20,000. C. J. Hunt & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, who occupy parts of the upper floors, lose heavily by water.

The stock of H. Watt, trunk dealer in the basement of No. 18 North Fourth street, was damaged to the amount of $20,000 by water, insured. The building of the Girard Avenue National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was slightly damaged about the roof.

Last night a fire broke out in the flour and grain storage warehouse Nos. 110, 112 and 114 North Broad street. The building is a front of seventy-five feet and a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and four stories in height. The building was valued at $25,000, and was occupied by Thomas Worley as storage warehouse. It contained a large stock of flour, aggregating eight thousand barrels, was in the warehouse. The fire consumed everything except a few barrels. The loss is about $10,000, fully insured. In the warehouse was a large stock of flour owned by Mr. Knowles, a friend of the unfortunate Worley, adjoining to this building on the north was the large storage house of Thomas Sinn & Co., containing 5,000 barrels of whisky and quite a stock of flour, all of which is covered. The entire loss will not fall short of $80,000.

LATER—The fire is still burning, and it is feared the loss will amount to $100,000, including 5,000 barrels of whisky may go. The fire companies were sent there this morning.

On Saturday evening the Southern and Western trains were detained at Trenton two and a half hours, by a freight train, leaving New York at nine o'clock P. M. was detained at Trenton repairing a bad journal. The Washington train leaving New York at 9:20 P. M. ran into the rear of the New Mail train. Both of the locomotive and several cars. One passenger was slightly injured. Nothing detained the eleven o'clock express engineer of the Washington train failed to see the danger signal in time.

RUPERT'S LAND.

Declaration of Independence of Rupert's Land and Northwest Territory—Governor Dennis Disbands His Indians—Capture of Arms and Ammunition.

CHICAGO, December 25.—A special to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says the declaration of independence of the provisional government of Rupert's Land and Northwest Territory, was received from Red river by to-day's mail, signed by John Bruce, President, and Louis Riell, Secretary. It is quite voluminous. Its preamble recites that public authority commands the obedience and respect of its subjects; that a people have the undoubted right to meet to adopt whatever form it sees fit; that the people of Rupert's Land have heretofore respected the authority of a company of adventurers known as the Hudson Bay Company, which circumstances had placed over them; that this government is far from answering the wants of the people, and that the people have abandoned them by transferring to a strange power the sacred authority confided to it, therefore the people of Rupert's Land and Northwest Territory became free from all allegiance to said power; that they cannot recognize the authority of Canada; that by sending back McDougall, they have refused accepting in the name of Canada, to rule them by force of arms; that this people only exercised its rights in conformity with that sacred right which commands every citizen to resist enslavement; that the people in general meeting declare the establishment of Canadian authority under the administration of McDougall is absolutely impossible; that

Furthermore, we do declare and proclaim, in the name of the people of Rupert's Land and Northwest territory, that we have established a provisional Government, and hold it to be the only lawful authority now in existence in this country; that it will receive the obedience and respect of the people; that meanwhile we hold ourselves ready to enter into treaty with any power that the Canadian government as may be favorable to good government and the rights of the people; that we make this declaration, relying on the protection of divine providence, to which we mutually pledge ourselves on oath, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to each other.

The *Press* correspondence states that the offer to treat with Canada is on terms which the Canadian Government will not accept, and so it sent to. The real programme of the leaders is far more hostile than that. The great and speaking portion of the population have as yet no delegation in the provisional council. They are in no obedience until the co-operation and unity of the whole settlement has been secured, after which they will make a declaration of independence. Col. Dennis, Surveyor General of the Dominion, who had organized Fallon's insurgent of McDougall, has formally disbanded his forces, and in a proclamation to the people of this province further action under the appeal to arms. The story for has another day been circulated that Riel was killed in the engagement.

Another letter says when the party were recently captured at the residence of Dr. Schultz, there were no arms found. An examination disclosed large quantities of powder and cartridges concealed in the stoves and stove pipes, which had been made for that purpose. Under the floors arms and ammunitions were found. Had Dr. Schultz and Mrs. Stanton, the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Stanton will be closed in the chamber where he died. After this is done the body will be removed to the parlor, where the funeral services will be performed. Hearses and carriages have been engaged by the undertakers, and the arrangement of Police will detail a sufficient force to keep the crowd from obstructing the street in the way of the funeral.

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EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Salient Points of his Great Character.

The Judgment of Leading Journals on his Patriotism, Capacity and Integrity—A Democratic Opinion that he Alone Defeated Southern Independence.

The New York *Sun* has a very able analysis of Mr. Stanton's mental and moral traits, as well as a sketch of physical characteristics. It is avowedly from the pen of Mr. Dana, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton. The extracts we make show the scope of the article:

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

Mr. Stanton was about five feet seven inches in height, with broad shoulders and a frame of Websterian solidity. His features were full and rather broad; his complexion sallow, his hair and beard dark, though of late years they had become quite grizzled; his eye full and exceedingly brilliant; his forehead broad rather than high; his mouth indicative of both firmness and kindness; his presence weighty, dignified and impressive. His ordinary expression of countenance was grave, but it easily gave way to mirth, and his smile which was always ready at any sally of humor, was exceedingly sweet and tender. His eye would kindle with a peculiar light at the presence of children, of whose company he was fond, and with whom he was always gentle and playful. He was very fond of the society of his friends, and took great delight in discussing with them the history of public affairs or principles of law, or recalling events of the war or of politics that were little known and understood. He had enjoyed the acquaintance of many learned and influential men of all parties, and took pleasure in analyzing their abilities, character and career. He liked anecdotes, told a story with effect, and had no objection to a joke. But he had no patience with lovy when sermons broke out on hand. On the night of Mr. Lincoln's second election a few occasional friends of the President-elect were gathered at the War Department to see the returns as they came by telegraph. Between the dispatches Mr. Lincoln took out of his pocket a little pamphlet, by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, and read aloud one extract after another to the gentlemen present. This was utterly repugnant to Mr. Stanton's solemn interest in the work of the day. During one of the pauses he beckoned the President's assistant private secretary, Mr. Hay, and handed him a piece of paper on which he had written: "Is this man to be encouraged in this?" Mr. Hay pondered over the matter for a minute or two, and then wrote in reply: "I think not." Mr. Stanton took the paper and tore it up, and the reading was resumed.

HIS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

The *Herald* briefly sums up a noticeable fact, at the conclusion of an article of considerable length. "His friends," it says, "in view of his services as a public man, are millions in number, while the enemies in his path were but few, with few exceptions, are the unhappy mourners over the late Secession."

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, hitherto certainly one of Mr. Stanton's most zealous as well as able opponents among the Democracy, now concedes his eminent ability in no half way terms. We quote from that journal:

In force of will, in intellectual power, in administrative capacity, Edwin M. Stanton has proceed few who may be considered his equal. He never quailed before difficulties. He never perch upon the banner of the North in the late war. He was the strength of the Government in the pauses he beckoned the President's assistant private secretary, Mr. Hay, and handed him a piece of paper on which he had written: "Is this man to be encouraged in this?" Mr. Hay pondered over the matter for a minute or two, and then wrote in reply: "I think not." Mr. Stanton took the paper and tore it up, and the reading was resumed.

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A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, hitherto certainly one of Mr. Stanton's most zealous as well as able opponents among the Democracy, now concedes his eminent ability in no half way terms. We quote from that journal:

In force of will, in intellectual power, in administrative capacity, Edwin M. Stanton has proceed few who may be considered his equal. He never quailed before difficulties. He never perch upon the banner of the North in the late war. He was the strength of the Government in the pauses he beckoned the President's assistant private secretary, Mr. Hay, and handed him a piece of paper on which he had written: "Is this man to be encouraged in this?" Mr. Hay pondered over the matter for a minute or two, and then wrote in reply: "I think not." Mr. Stanton took the paper and tore it up, and the reading was resumed.

HONESTY A LEADING TRAIT.

Honesty was a natural trait with Mr. Stanton. Nothing stirred his indignation more than the wickedness of men who could rob their country and then shield themselves at the expense of their people in the progress of events a war as ours. His opportunities of becoming wealthy by dishonesty were innumerable. He might have made millions of dollars and he might have grown rich secretly in a thousand ways. But none of these things offered the least temptation to his mind. In the midst of the War Department, after six years of established fame, he died more than poor. He was incurably addicted to sensual pleasures. There was a stubborn vein of principle in his character, out of which in the brute creation is so strongly recognized in the bull-dog. This was seen and felt at the Star-office when one of the most brightest ornaments—before his entrance into active political life.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the China at San Francisco—The Anglo-Chinese Treaty Signed—New Ports to be Opened—Affairs in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—The steamer China arrived this morning from Hong Kong November 19th, and Yokohama December 2d. She brings a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, including Chin Lan Pin, Japanese, and General Van Valkenburg and suite, late United States Minister to Japan. The steamer Japan arrived at Yokohama November 13th, all well.

CHINA—The revision of the English treaty is completed, but has yet to be ratified and agreed to by the Emperor. The principal changes are, a modification of the tariff, permitting foreign capital to work coal mines by foreign agents, success as an experiment at two places, yet to be tested by general use. Also, the transit of coal and various minor articles, the establishment of steam navigation on the Yangtse-kiang, and of inland haters by vessels not steamers, and the establishment of a light house at Wuhu on the lower Tantze-Kiu, and Wachu on the coast between Ningpo and Sachaw. Both are to be commenced at once. Other materials on the subject. The Chinese government has also agreed to appoint a commission to frame a code of mercantile law, in conjunction with a similar body of Her Majesty's Supreme court, to govern all international civil suits. The code is to be based on the laws of the most renowned substantia., and equally beneficial to the Chinese as foreigners.

Prince Kung, it is said, was received at Shanghai with a cordial welcome. He was tendered banquets by the foreign residents. The Emperor's stock was about to return to England, taking the new English treaty with him.

The steamer Japan at Pekin, of Mr. Brown, Chief Secretary of the Burlingame mission, created much excitement by the report and rumor that the American treaty had been ratified by the Japanese agency.

It is expected the young Emperor will be enthroned in the Mikado palace in the spring. Bishop Kingsley, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, left Pekin October 23d, and reached Shanghai on his mission to Japan. He was to leave Hong Kong for Japan December 1st. Bishop Boone left Shanghai for Japan December 2d.

Baron Rutherford had returned to Shanghai from a geological tour through the northern provinces of China.

JAPAN, December 2.—The Mikado has pardoned the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu, the leader of the Aizu clan, who headed the last resistance of the late Tycoon. He refused to punish the Prince of Satsuma, who had compelled trouble attract little attention. The Japanese Government has notified foreign representatives that it is determined to stop trading at unopened ports. The new American Minister was presented to the Mikado on November 30th. The English Minister was warned of a plot among Japanese assassinate him. The American steamer Pelho foundered off Cape Anchorage October 22d. Captain Foster, of the C. Taylor, and Captain Peterson, of the Runnymede, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. Captain Mikahan, while endeavoring to reach their ships in port.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 25, 1869.

CHRISTMAS.

The weather was fair to-day, and the people generally enjoyed themselves. All the Episcopal and Catholic churches were crowded to suffocation. Charity schools and the city hospitals were liberally supplied, and the holiday has been most happily spent, without anything to mar the festivities. A rain storm set in to-night.

AN OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY.

Sixteen discharged soldiers were turned out penniless from the Brooklyn poor house yesterday, because, as stated to them by the Superintendent, they were Republicans. They are all cripples.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A young lady returning from a Christmas Eve party last night, was instantly dashed to pieces on the New Haven Railroad, near Harlem, while crossing the track.

TEA WAREHOUSE BURNED.

The large tea warehouse, on Front street, of Sturges & Co., was burned last night. Loss, $30,000. Insured.

A WESTERN FORGER ARRESTED.

John Cummings, a forger, decamped to the West, was arrested yesterday for forging a check of $3,000 on Rowland & Sons, and committed for trial.

THE JACKSON-DOUGLASS MURDER.

Deputy Sheriff Jackson was brought up for trial, preliminary to the murder of Douglass, yesterday, plead not guilty and was remanded for trial.

SUIT TO RECOVER BONDS.

William Orton has been arrested in this city on a charge of converting to his own use $150,000 of the bonds of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company, deposited with Assistant Treasurer in Paris. The order of arrest was in a civil suit to recover the money. A motion was made in the Supreme Court of Common Pleas to vacate the order of arrest on various technical points, but was denied. The order of action arose in Paris between two non-residents, and the Secretary of War has not subjected Mr. Stanton to so much obloquy as this; but, as in everything else, he would be unrelenting in the rendition of bonds, and left the vindication of his conduct to time and the hands of his executors.

MR. STANTON AND GENERAL GRANT.

Toward General Grant Mr. Stanton entertained a friendly feeling, and although he found fault on the capture of Fort Donelson till the end of the war. During the canal digging campaign in front of Vicksburg, efforts were made to secure Grant's removal, but Mr. Stanton declined to do it. It was afterwards suggested that General Banks should relieve Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, but to this the War Minister would not consent. Subsequently, when the President had determined to remove Rosecrans from Chattanooga, Mr. Stanton was then the proposal that Grant should be put in his place with extended authority. He also favored the plan of consolidating the two commands, with the rank of Lieutenant General, and his influence had much to do in securing the passage of the bill through Congress. The creation of the full rank of General in Lieutenant General, although Mr. Stanton did not approve, thinking it unnecessary as a reward to Grant, and calculated to excite serious jealousy on republican institutions.

Gen. Grant's elevation to the Presidency was foreseen by Mr. Stanton, and he forcefully exemplarily anticipated. Early in 1865 he said to his friends: "Andy Johnson is not for the White House, but Grant will beat him." How clear-sighted he was, indeed, in the result of the late Presidential election was shown in the few speeches which he delivered during the canvass. Many eminent and able men placed electors at that time, but Mr. Stanton's speeches alone were the soul of the political campaign. He regarded all the fruits of the war as involved in the result of the election, and he went into it with the defeat of Grant everywhere in his mind. That he was obliged to leave several engagements unfulfilled. Afterwards he rallied sufficiently to make a legal argument in a patent case at Cincinnati, and that, we believe, was his final appearance in public. We saw him last at his house, some time in the month of May. As we prepared to leave, after a protracted conversation, in the course of which he had partially promised to write on a disputed point in the history of the rebellion, he said:

"Well, good-bye. If I get well, I will write you an article; and if I don't, you will write me one."

THE SPARTAN IN STANTON'S COMPOSITION.

To direct the War Department through successes, the New York *Times* points out, was an affair of address and courage, but when reverses followed reverses, then it was that the War Department found its need of pluck and grit thoroughly tested. Says the *Times*:

"The required qualities were abundant in Stanton. That he made military mistakes is clear—who even among great soldiers has not? And Stanton was no soldier, but only a famous lawyer, a man partially compensated for lack of technical and professional knowledge by his surplus of energy and zeal. However he did what few men but Stanton could have done—he clung to his position through thick and thin, never bated jot of heart or hope, remained at the helm alike in storm and sunshine. . . . A man of justice so inflexible, of integrity so thorough, of patriotism so severe and exacting—a man with views of public duty rising so high above private or personal friendship or privilege—can never expect to gather a great personal following, nor to excite in his contemporaries much love." Nature, says a great thinker, "when she makes a Spartan, a man somewhat cold, and does not expect instant applause, but only gradual and lasting." The Spartan in Stanton's composition, his fierce temper, his rugged honesty, his stern demands of accountability, his small charity for indolence in times of exigency, his impatience of delays and of excuses, his own rude force, filled some with distrust, some with disgust, and many with hatred. But no man ever so distrusted or detested Stanton as to charge him with selfseeking. What faults he had have been, time can find out, the characteristic faults of men of his fiery temperament, herculean force,

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.

NOTWITHSTANDING the publications which have been made relative to business failures, there is authority for saying that the number of failures for the last two months has really been less than for the same time last year, and the houses that have gone under lately have mostly been insignificant and of no commercial importance. There is general complaint of dull times, and hardly anybody is making money at the rate of a few years ago, but, if the number of failures afford any means of judging, the business of the country is in an unusually sound condition.

THE "HACKEY slate" is having a hard time. It don't suit the people, and notwithstanding QUAY's bravado about "pushing it through," the ring men begin to find that they have not the strength to execute the threat. Already they have put their heads together to hatch schemes to circumvent the popular will. One is to elect State Treasurer before the Speaker is elected, whereas the Treasurer has uniformly been chosen some weeks later. Another is, on finding they cannot control the Republican caucus to break it up and join with the Democratic "pinchers" and "roosters" in dividing the spoils. Doubtless there will be other devices to defeat the will of the people, but they will all fail. The people are too strong for the ring-leaders this time.

ARE the members of Councils in earnest on the subject of investigating certain alleged frauds—alleged by a committee of their own creation? If they are, why do they not take such action as will enable the investigation to proceed? If the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, raised for this express purpose, is not to be allowed to continue their investigations, let some other committee do the work; but let there be no half-way measures. If any good is to come from these investigations, they must be earnest and thorough. Nothing less will develop the truth and satisfy the people. Councils meet this afternoon, and it is to be hoped that some agreement will be arrived at between the two bodies in which *some* committee will be authorized to examine into the pending charges, and be clothed with "power to send for persons and papers." Surely six months should suffice to enable Councils to come to some determination in regard to the *means* which they are to employ, if they are sincere in their desire to reach the *end*.

THE death of MR. STANTON has elicited from the ablest journalists of the country prompt, yet careful and accurate studies of his character. This was to be expected, for he was a man of such positive type, in sentiment and action, that intelligent men in all professions had formed their judgment of him. We reproduce herewith copious extracts from articles called forth by the sad event. It is noticeable that in a hundred papers we find but little variation in the estimate of MR. STANTON'S services or the strong points of his rugged character. The leading Democratic journal of the West, it will be observed, pays him a higher tribute than we have seen in any Republican paper. "Without EDWIN M. STANTON," it says, "nothing was more certain than that the South would have secured her independence." We may not accept this as truth in its entirety, but it is a remarkable admission, coming as it does from one of his most intense opponents during the war, and persistent calumniators since its close. It will not be forgotten that the members of the bar of Allegheny county held a meeting this morning, to express their sense of the loss the country and their profession has sustained.

DUST.

A potent instrument in political chicanery and intrigue; not so laid down in the dictionaries, but appreciated as such by the people who know the workings of the rings and the corruptions of the lobby. Given, a disreputable scheme of legislation —a rascally combination for defeating the will of the people—the first move of the concocters of the plot is to throw dust into the eyes of its opponents—set them upon the wrong trail—divide their strength, and thus achieve a success otherwise impossible.

For instance: the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and the Beaver *Radical*, the confidential organs of the CAMERON ring—the one edited by the Harrisburg Postmaster and the other by a Philadelphia street railroad director—have come out simultaneously in exposing a terrible piece of political knavery which they claim to be on foot. Dast, of course. They assert that the Democratic managers have raised $36,000 (why not $36,468?) which is to be applied to prevent the passage of a Metropolitan police law for Philadelphia; to this sum is to be added three times as much, and the entire corruption fund is to be devoted to the purchase of Republican members, and thus defeat the proposed police bill. Read this as a sample of dust ground out by the *Telegraph* or the *Legislative Record*, whichever you please:

> The Democracy will not—*they have already offered to do*—to the men who wish to place a non-entity in the office of State Treasurer, to be used by them in the future as in the past, votes enough to elect any Republican whom they please, as part of the price to be paid for defeating the Police Bill and unseating Cameron and Scott from the Senate, and on this condition, that these scoundrels shall in turn hunt out enough Republicans in the Legislature to defeat the bill, *party* or no *party*, and vote against the Metropolitan Police Bill.
>
> The bribe and corruption fund against the present State Treasurer is a part of the price. The details whereby it is proposed to buy against the Police Bill are to make pretense that they have the requisite number, they are expected to break away from their party; they are to become the martyrs to the reformation of abuses which are invented for this express purpose; they are to "rise above party" in the cause of purity; and then they are to get from the Democracy the price that is to be raised to maintain them in their high purpose of reforming the abuses of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. We know all about this villainy.

We have no doubt, you do "know all about this villainy." It's the fashion of the CAMERON people to obtain such knowledge, and they find it both profitable and convenient. The idea of $150,000 being raised in this State to corrupt legislation, and "the ring" not have a hand in its disbursement, is one of the most magnificent assumptions of virtue that we ever heard of. But it won't go down. People are not quite so credulous, and the virtuous MR. BENEDICT, and the still more virtuous MR. QUAY, may beat their organs from now until doom, and cover themselves with a cloud of dust, but they won't succeed in getting any of it into the eyes of the people. Invention must be lame at Harrisburg when such paltry devices are resorted to; it indicates failing powers.

Now we venture to say that if any such sum as $150,000 is being raised to control legislation, "the ring" are the people who are doing it. No matter whether the money comes from Republicans or Democrats—for their ramifications extend to that party—"the ring" will have the larger share of the plunder. To assert anything else is dust thrown in the eyes of the people. Besides it is in opposition to the political history of the State, as well as the natural and eternal fitness of things.

The hint thrown out as to breaking away from the party, covers an idea of which we have heard something. The corruptionists, failing to control the caucus, and continue their hold on the Treasury of the State, are prepared to patch up a truce with anybody who will aid them, and they will pay liberally. There is no doubt of that. But the charge made by the organs of "the ring" that others are preparing to secede from the caucus, is simply dust.

The idea pervading the *Telegraph* and *Radical*, in their disclosures, that all who assail the existing order of things at Harrisburg will be tainted with Democratic bribes, is a very shallow one, and will not advance the interests of the plunderers a jot. We are no great sticklers for the caucus system, and especially do we abominate it when it is made an instrument of prostituting the party to the purposes of political knaves; but we assume that the friends of retrenchment and reform who go to Harrisburg this winter, will be in a majority in the Republican caucus, and that they will wield their power to the discomfiture of "the ring," and the maintenance of the good name of the party, by making retrenchment and reform the cardinal principles of the session. Anything else implies—well, we will let the *Telegraph* state the point:

> "Woe to every villain who attempts to 'steal the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in.' The Republican party shall not be sold to those who maintain their place in it for blackmail, and that, too, when we can prevent it. If we shall prove unable to save the party from being destroyed by those agents they had better emigrate. For if they dare to commit such villainy they now contemplate, we will shake them off as the day of their birth."

Should the article of political dust grow scarce in Harrisburg or Beaver, it is likely we may witness more exhibitions of it in Pittsburgh. But the idea of the CAMERONS standing aghast at a corruption fund of $150,000 to control the Legislature, is downright "richness," and can only be explained on the theory that the sum is too small to set the needed dividends.

HERESY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CONSIDERABLE freedom of opinion has always been allowed to individual clergymen in the English church. It would be more correct to say that, upon the whole, a certain tolerance towards the clergy has usually characterized the administration of their bishops. The whole ecclesiastical system is so arranged that this toleration could be exercised without creating disturbance, so long as the laity failed to concern themselves much about the soundness, or unsoundness of the doctrines taught in the pulpits. Every clergyman was known to have subscribed the 39 articles as a condition of his ordination, and, of course, was assumed to believe them until he formally declared that he did not believe them.

Then the sermon was always a comparatively insignificant portion of the religious services. Much the greater part of the time spent in church, was occupied in reading the scriptures, prayers, creeds, &c., and the doctrines advanced in the short sermon must have been very glaringly heterodox, or the suspicion of heretical taint very strong, not to be thrown completely into the background by the powerful presumption of orthodoxy raised and maintained by the other portion of the Sunday services. It must also be remembered that the inducement to verbal orthodoxy at least, held out by the hope of preferment, was exceedingly strong. The indifference of the common English mind to those distinctions and subtleties of metaphysical theology in which the common Scotch mind takes so much interest, was also favorable to the reign of theological quiet. Perhaps as influential in a negative way as anything else in preventing the growth and propagation of heretical opinions, was the very slight Biblical training which, until quite a recent time, was deemed sufficient for the man who was invested with the cure of souls.

The changes physical, spiritual, and intellectual of the present century have revolutionized the old state of things, as all know. And ever since the agitation produced by the nomination of Dr. HAMPDEN to the See of Hereford in 1847, the limits of orthodoxy in the Church of England, have presented a subject of practical interest at the *means* which they are to employ, if they are sincere in their desire to reach the *end*.

> "I borrowed of Shagpat Voysey the sermon, which I read in bed in the morning. The sole importance of the sermon is that it denies eternity of punishment. One of the day. A fit motto to any review of it would be.
>
> 'The thing, we know, is neither rich nor rare,
> But wonder how the devil it got there.'"

The following extract from the letter of the London correspondent of the *Nation*, dated December 3d, shows that a clergyman of the English Church can be guilty of heresy, in spite of the difficulties with which any one ambitious of that distinction has to contend. In this the MR. VOYSEY has been judicially pronounced a heretic:

> I may just notice the fact that the Archbishop of York has actually succeeded so far in a legal process for farming exile for MR. VOYSEY, as to attempt to expel anybody is apt to fall in the courts of law; and we have such confusion as DR. COLENSO, MR. FITZ-TEMPLE, all in one church. MR. VOYSEY, however, has at last found out the means of making a really possible heresy. He has said very frequently and with great emphasis, that the doctrine of the Trinity, that of the incarnation, and others, as ordinarily understood, are not only not Christianity, but are opposed to it; further, that though he does not deny the truth of the doctrine of the Atonement, he denies, and that with right to deny, any sense that anybody has ever put upon them, fancy, that much of the Bible is false and immoral, and that in particular St. John's Gospel is so bad in its immorality and inaccuracy that it cannot be genuine. For these opinions he has been suspended from his vicarage, subject to a further appeal; but then MR. VOYSEY has been forcible plain spoken. Other people can reconcile their opinions and their preferments with more skill.

A GLANCE AT IRELAND.

The mail accounts elaborate the cable dispatches in regard to agrarian and Fenian outbreaks in Ireland, and afford an explanation of the meditated suspension of the *habeas corpus*. From the disaffected parts of the Island—the southern and western counties—outrages of the boldest character are reported, and it would seem that in these districts the civil authorities have neither the power nor the influence to maintain peace and protect those who are opposed to Fenian sedition. Incendiary fires are of common occurrence, Protestant clergy are waylaid and maltreated, and peace officers are fired at from behind hedges and walls. "The parties of order and revolution," says the Dublin correspondent of the *London Times*, "now confront each other, and it is felt that the time approaches when either the one or the other must conquer its antagonist." It is the misfortune of Ireland that the "good cause" must bear the odium of cowardly assassinations and midnight outrages; acts which bear no resemblance to an armed and manly resistance to oppression or struggle for national independence.

The election of ROSSA to Parliament from Tipperary has encouraged the opponents of the government in other counties to place in nomination for Parliamentary vacancies, convicted Fenians; and even in London the Fenian, BURKE, in whose interest the Clerkenwell prison was blown up, will be nominated in a district in which the Irish laboring men are largely in a large proportion of the voters. An election is to be held in this district for the seat made vacant by MR. LAYARD'S appointment as Minister to Madrid. The *Times* says it would be impossible to elect BURKE, but "the object" of his nomination is merely to annoy and insult, and this defiant spirit appears to be spreading to every part of the kingdom in which the Fenian conspiracy is represented in any considerable strength." As to the probability of O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S conviction for treason invalidating his election, it is held that it is not sufficient, as there was no attainder against him, and there is some difference between Parliamentary and common law in respect to the disqualification of felons on which this fact has a bearing. The *Times*, of the 30th ult., admits that the Fenians may succeed in returning one or three Fenian convicts to Parliament by means of intimidation, but, it emphatically adds:

> "They cannot, however, alter the immutable law by which the destinies of Ireland and Great Britain are bound up together, nor can they persuade Irish tenants farmers that security of tenure under a Fenian republic will be more valuable than that under an act of Parliament. Come what may, a settlement of the Irish land question will be effected next session."

This may be taken as the English view of the question, and it means that Ireland must expect no redress of political grievances. We find the Irish demand set forth in a letter which the *Times* admits into its columns from MR. G. H. MOORE, Irish member of Parliament from the county of Mayo. He declares that "nothing will satisfy the people of Ireland but self government. "The British Parliament has," he says, "for seventy years shown no capacity and no disposition to redress the grievances or advance the prosperity of the country; the incidental evils of bad government may be remedied; the inherent and organic disease of foreign rule is beyond cure." Mr. MOORE boldly declares to the *Times* that the only course is to restore Ireland to the Irish, with a good grace, before the Irish take it themselves, "whether England "wills or not." The language of disaffection in Ireland "is no longer treason—it is the matured judgment of the whole nation."

We can express no hope that the Irish will be successful in any conflict that may ensue with British power, but there can be no doubt where the sympathies of the American people will rest. A nation oppressed and outraged as the Irish are, do not stop to count the cost of any vindication of their rights or redress of grievances, and it is sad to think that in obeying this natural impulse, the Irish will draw upon their country greater tyranny than even that under which it now suffers. This is shown by the proposed suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the declaration of certain districts as in a state of insurrection. In effect this is placing the country under the rule of British bayonets, with military officers as judge and jury.

A LESSON OF VICTOR EMANUEL'S IMPENITENCE.

The report, believed to be strictly authentic, of certain conferences in the sick room of the King of Italy, contained in our issue of yesterday, was no doubt read with interest by all who had not seen the statement before. Every newspaper almost contains some single announcement that vividly reminds the reader of the difference between the present and the past, of the mighty revolution which has taken place in the intellectual and spiritual condition of Europe. Perhaps it would hardly be possible to exhibit the change in a more luminous or striking manner than in the brief narrative to which we refer. Every reader can call to mind the time when such a result of a conference between a priest and his royal penitent would have not only covered the realm with gloom, but have cast a shade of anxiety over Catholic Europe. In November, 1869, it probably caused not five laymen in VICTOR EMANUEL'S dominions the slightest diminution of appetite, or the loss of ten minutes' sleep, while beyond the limits of his domain probably a shrug of the shoulders was sufficient to express the strongest emotion excited by the affair.

It is, however, worth remembering that, even in the present century the Papal claim of influence with heaven has not been regarded with entire scepticism even by some Protestants. PIO SETTIMO, Pope from 1800 to 1823, excommunicated NAPOLEON the Great, as all know, and the distinguished Scotch historian, Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, does not conceal his belief that the disasters of the Russian campaign were the indirect ratification by the Almighty of the denunciations of his earthly Vicegerent. In fact this writer seems to have thought that all possessors of hereditary privileges and transmitted power were under the immediate protection, or at least enjoyed the peculiar regards of the Supreme. His faith in this notion is so absolute as to seem sublime, or ridiculous, according to the point of view occupied by his reader. A Catholic critic in Italy—Signor CESARE CANTU in fact, said to have been appointed historiographer of the Council now sitting, and the only layman allowed to be present at its sessions, has described our Scotch writer "as a most pious annalist." On the other hand, MR. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, once referred to him most disrespectfully as "Sir ARCHIBALD WORDY, who had written the history of Europe in six fat volumes to prove that Providence was always on the side of the Tories." The scoffing criticism was received with cheers and laughter.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL SUIT.

What the People Think of It.

The Erie *Daily Dispatch*, of Friday, says: "MR. QUAY'S testimony appears to have satisfied the impartial minds that he has not the ground of action, but it sheds no light on the subject of legislative corruption. MR. QUAY maintained a dampening coolness whenever the interrogatories addressed to him in any way concerned the subject matter of the COMMERCIAL'S charges. Thus far his attempt at self-justification only confirms the belief that the COMMERCIAL'S shafts have been well directed. On the whole, the libel suit COMMERCIAL by what MR. QUAY has thus far said is much less than the injury to that gentleman by what has been published of his testimony. QUAY is the editor of the Beaver *Radical*. Of course he thinks he has a right to be a courtier in undisputed; but a man with a public journal at command should be shaken of his fetters when his own columns whenever his official acts are criticised. The COMMERCIAL attacked Colonel QUAY'S legislative record for libel to day. A wounded honor before a legal prig when he has himself published the damaging facts in open, looks as if his object were damages rather than vindication of his character.

Southern Recuperation.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presented to this body contains some most encouraging Southern statistics. The following table shows the value of the live stock in the three divisions of the South for the years of February, 1868, and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
Virginia	$59,148,573	$57,705,968
North Carolina	32,972,476	31,424,347
South Carolina	30,593,117	15,361,888
Georgia	50,565,576	34,695,221
Florida	4,190,884	3,807,999
Alabama	27,264,464	24,537,818
Mississippi	18,813,902	88,345,455
Louisiana	8,092,668	15,162,289
Texas	53,909,563	52,651,980
Arkansas	15,309,983	20,366,750
Tennessee	45,758,762	43,191,310
Kentucky	40,491,619	44,189,403
Missouri	50,728,288	64,490,717
Total	$427,976,629	$468,000,854

From these figures it appears that all the Southern States, save Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina and Texas, have very materially increased the quantity of their live stock within a year.

Is the case of Keller vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before Judges PURVIANCE, Hanis, of the Supreme Court, sitting at *Nisi Prius*, in Philadelphia, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of three thousand dollars, just the sum which the verdict for damages allowed by a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff's son was on a passenger train which collided with a freight train. The doors of his car were locked, he could not escape, and, the car taking fire, he was roasted to death. Referring to the law which limits railway damages to three thousand dollars, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> We regret in this case that the jury did not go beyond the sum mentioned in the act, and thus show their contempt for a species of legislation that is void, the fish ever the sanctuary of the law. The jury should have brought this infamous enactment before the Supreme Court, by rendering a verdict for $5,000, for that it is as worthless as it is unjust, no intelligent man can doubt. The Supreme Court will not be slow to the people that this law shall be stricken from the books during the coming winter. It is a disgrace to the statute, tainted with fraud, and its continuance is simply a disgrace to the state.

A WRITER in the Boston *Advertiser* concludes an article by making the following practical suggestions: There are certain free trade theories which are true in the abstract, but the world has not arrived to that favorable state of progress when they can be adopted. There is no probability even that any of the present generation will witness their embrace, let us then keep for the present in the beaten track, and with the aid of the necessary and needful legislation by Congress, recover our lost ground on the ocean and retain on our own shores the skill which formerly made the American a name among nations.

DURING last November twenty-five ships sailed from Liverpool and other ports in the Mersey, carrying 7,142 passengers, of whom 962 were cabin and 6,530 were steerage passengers, while 7,102 passengers in 201 ships cleared for the United States, and 219 for Canada. The above ships sailed under the regulations of the "Passenger Act of the United Kingdom," sailed twenty-eight, carrying 856 passengers, of whom 479 were destined for the United States. The emigration from the Mersey during the first eleven months of 1869 was 42,915 the number during the same period of 1868.

Dr. Lewis Sayre, of New York city, has written a pamphlet, describing three cases of lead palsy, resulting to ladies from the use of cosmetics containing a lead poison, to give artificial whiteness or softness to the complexion. Dr. Sayre thinks that some such deleterious substance forms an ingredient of all the nostrums sold as "bloom of youth," "beautifying lotions," etc., and warns ladies against the use of them, as the poison is sure to be absorbed by the skin and penetrate to the nerves.

The Oneida, New York, community of socialists have lately established in connection with a laundry on a large scale, the result of which is of interest and value to the advocates of cooperative housekeeping. They erected a laundry building and supplied it with the most approved appliances, the whole costing $6,092, and they find that the week's washing of the two hundred and thirty-seven persons in the community is now accomplished at an actual cost of 29 cents a head.

Our sweet cousin of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is worried about the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel case. It indulges in such mild phrases as "villainies," "scoundrels," "wretches," etc., at a tremendous rate, thus producing the painful impression that something has gone wrong with it. Does it fear further developments? We entertain contemporary too much to have his equanimity, for he will need the benefit of all his resources in this respect.

A dispatch to MR. Carroll Livingston reports the yacht Meteor lost in the Mediterranean. She was on a voyage round the world, under the command of Commodore Ben. Le Roy Ledyard. MR. Philip Robinson, of New York city, was on board as a guest. No lives were lost. Doubts are expressed at the sinking of the authenticity of this dispatch, as between the lines strange that the news had not been published in Europe and telegraphed to the press.

MR. BOUTWELL has prepared a funding bill, based on suggestions in his report, in which, assuming that the proposed loan will not exceed twelve hundred millions, he divides this sum into three parts—one hundred millions each, payable respectively in fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty years, the principal and interest payable in coin, the principal payable in this country, and the interest (4½ per cent.) payable here, or in London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort, at the option of the subscribers. Principal and interest to be free of taxation. Five-twenty bonds to be received in exchange for new bonds. From conversation with Congressmen this proposed bill seems to be about the form in which it or some other bill will pass during the session. The points on which there may be modifications are the rates of interest and exemption from taxation.

IMPEACHMENT HISTORY.

Something More About the Acquittal of Johnson and How It was Managed.

Cornelius Wendell, the famous Washington and Albany lobbyist, made a statement to an acquaintance, the other day, in regard to an article in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that he had charge of securing the acquittal of President Johnson on the impeachment trial. Wendell stated in substance that he was "Hancocking" in the west (working for Hancock's nomination for President) when he was called to Washington to manage the impeachment business on behalf of Johnson's friends. Wendell then says:

> I don't remember who I saw first; but I had conversations with McCulloch, Randall, Seward, Cooper, and others. They wanted to think the matter could be got over easily. I told them it was desperate. They wanted to know how much it would cost to secure an acquittal. I told them it would cost a good deal of money; couldn't say exactly, but probably two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; I knew it was a desperate case; told that Johnson ought to be convicted, but that so many Senators were pledged to conviction. We knew that there were three Republican Senators (Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull), who would vote for acquittal from conscientious motives. With these we wanted four more to secure acquittal. I looked over the roll of the Senate and checked off twelve who might be approached. I calculated that if the twelve we could certainly find four that would stand. One three was not an extravagant estimate, certainly.
>
> Reporter—Did you pay these men the money for their votes?
>
> MR. Wendell—I paid no money. I said at the outset that I would have nothing to do with the money. I told them there would be no solicitation, and that I would be summoned as a witness; therefore, I kept my hands clear.
>
> Reporter—But you handled some money?
>
> MR. Wendell—Well, I did. I went to New York where money was to be had if I wanted it. I handled a number of thousand dollar bills, during that time. The way of it was this: When I wanted money I used to go to a certain room, where were generally three or four gentlemen there. I would look all over the room, turn the ten minutes' sleep, while beyond the limits of his domain probably a shrug of the shoulders was sufficient to express the strongest emotion excited by the affair.

It is, however, worth remembering that, even in the present century the Papal claim of influence with heaven has not been regarded with entire scepticism even by some Protestants. PIO SETTIMO, Pope from 1800 to 1823, excommunicated NAPOLEON the Great, as all know, and the distinguished Scotch historian, Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, does not conceal his belief that the disasters of the Russian campaign were the indirect ratification by the Almighty of the denunciations of his earthly Vicegerent. In fact this writer seems to have thought that all possessors of hereditary privileges and transmitted power were under the immediate protection, or at least enjoyed the peculiar regards of the Supreme. His faith in this notion is so absolute as to seem sublime, or ridiculous, according to the point of view occupied by his reader. A Catholic critic in Italy—Signor CESARE CANTU in fact, said to have been appointed historiographer of the Council now sitting, and the only layman allowed to be present at its sessions, has described our Scotch writer "as a most pious annalist." On the other hand, MR. DISRAELI, in the House of Commons, once referred to him most disrespectfully as "Sir ARCHIBALD WORDY, who had written the history of Europe in six fat volumes to prove that Providence was always on the side of the Tories." The scoffing criticism was received with cheers and laughter.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL SUIT.

What the People Think of It.

The Erie *Daily Dispatch*, of Friday, says: "MR. QUAY'S testimony appears to have satisfied the impartial minds that he has not the ground of action, but it sheds no light on the subject of legislative corruption. MR. QUAY maintained a dampening coolness whenever the interrogatories addressed to him in any way concerned the subject matter of the COMMERCIAL'S charges. Thus far his attempt at self-justification only confirms the belief that the COMMERCIAL'S shafts have been well directed. On the whole, the libel suit COMMERCIAL by what MR. QUAY has thus far said is much less than the injury to that gentleman by what has been published of his testimony. QUAY is the editor of the Beaver *Radical*. Of course he thinks he has a right to be a courtier in undisputed; but a man with a public journal at command should be shaken of his fetters when his own columns whenever his official acts are criticised. The COMMERCIAL attacked Colonel QUAY'S legislative record for libel to day. A wounded honor before a legal prig when he has himself published the damaging facts in open, looks as if his object were damages rather than vindication of his character.

Southern Recuperation.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture presented to this body contains some most encouraging Southern statistics. The following table shows the value of the live stock in the three divisions of the South for the years of February, 1868, and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
Virginia	$59,148,573	$57,705,968
North Carolina	32,972,476	31,424,347
South Carolina	30,593,117	15,361,888
Georgia	50,565,576	34,695,221
Florida	4,190,884	3,807,999
Alabama	27,264,464	24,537,818
Mississippi	18,813,902	88,345,455
Louisiana	8,092,668	15,162,289
Texas	53,909,563	52,651,980
Arkansas	15,309,983	20,366,750
Tennessee	45,758,762	43,191,310
Kentucky	40,491,619	44,189,403
Missouri	50,728,288	64,490,717
Total	$427,976,629	$468,000,854

From these figures it appears that all the Southern States, save Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina and Texas, have very materially increased the quantity of their live stock within a year.

Is the case of Keller vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before Judges PURVIANCE, Hanis, of the Supreme Court, sitting at *Nisi Prius*, in Philadelphia, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of three thousand dollars, just the sum which the verdict for damages allowed by a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The plaintiff's son was on a passenger train which collided with a freight train. The doors of his car were locked, he could not escape, and, the car taking fire, he was roasted to death. Referring to the law which limits railway damages to three thousand dollars, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> We regret in this case that the jury did not go beyond the sum mentioned in the act, and thus show their contempt for a species of legislation that is void, the fish ever the sanctuary of the law. The jury should have brought this infamous enactment before the Supreme Court, by rendering a verdict for $5,000, for that it is as worthless as it is unjust, no intelligent man can doubt. The Supreme Court will not be slow to the people that this law shall be stricken from the books during the coming winter. It is a disgrace to the statute, tainted with fraud, and its continuance is simply a disgrace to the state.

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PERSONAL.

It has transpired that the nomination of General Sickles, as Minister to Spain, has not been reported upon by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, but that it will be by a subCommittee, upon objections made by one of its members, that Sickles's private character has been such as to fit him for such a high and honorable position as that of the representative of the United States at a foreign Court. The indications are that three members of the Committee will maintain this proposition, and that when the nomination comes before the Senate in Executive session, quite a formidable party will be found sustaining the opposition of the member of Committee who made the objection. Nevertheless, from many of our correspondent gathers from Senators, there is but little doubt Sickles's nomination will be confirmed.

Among the passengers by the Cunard steamer Russia, from Liverpool, was Ole Bull, on the passage, when within a few hours' sail of port, the captain approached him with a written request to perform for them; and to this, with his usual urbanity, he acceded. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the fund for erecting a monument commemorative of the one thousandth anniversary of Norwegian nationality of independence. The fete is to be celebrated in 1872. This monument is to be "founded on a rock on the Norwegian coast—thus giving expression to feelings of patriotism, and also offering a mark for the sea and navigation at the same time. It is to especially interest this enterprise that ole Bull will turns to give a series of concerts in this country.

The administrators of the late Aaron B. Hull, of Corning, have entered the corporation for $10,000, under the belief that he was killed by a collision on that road. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since he took a western-bound train at Corning, March 8. The Hull Life Insurance company has offered to compromise for $8,000, a trade decidence to his advantage.

Rev. Wm. R. Mills, an able clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly at his post in York, Pa., on last Sunday. In the morning he occupied the pulpit, and preached an interesting sermon. In the afternoon, after a visit to the Sabbath school, he left about three o'clock for the church, and preached an interesting sermon. In the afternoon, after a visit to the Sabbath school, he left about three o'clock for the church, administering the sacrament to a member of the church, whose dissolution was momentarily expected. As he was returning home ward, and when within a short distance of his house, he met a gentleman of his flock, and an old acquaintance who was passing for assistance. With his aid he succeeded in reaching his home, and said: "Send for my wife and the doctor;" but before either arrived he ceased to breathe.

Johanna Codecala has lately died in Milan, aged nearly one hundred years. In her youth, under her maiden name of Salter, she was the original Zerlina in "Don Giovanni" when first produced in Prague. She did not approve of the recent presentations of the opera, thinking that singers now-a-days were not what they used to be. She went to hear "Don Giovanni" only a few months before her death.

MR. Allen Ross, the agent and warden of the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, received a few days ago a will bequeathing property to the amount of $2,000 to a convict named Wm. R. Haight, sentenced from Cattaraugus county. The property consists of real estate located in the city of New York. Haight was apprised of his mother's death a few days since, and she, in her will, gave him all her property. William was alarmed by the attractions of a traveling circus, followed it to the above county, where he was arrested for grand larceny, and sentenced to Auburn Prison for two years and six months. He has served six months only, and will no doubt rest uneasy for the coming two years, in view of the anticipated enjoyment of the sudden new

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 25, 1869.

There was, as is usual in this city, a strict observance of Christmas. The banks, brokers, insurance offices, &c., &c., were closed, and excepting a few stores that supply holiday goods and confections (and those only open a few hours in the forenoon), our citizens were wholly given up to enjoying the day as best they could.

—The London *Times* in one of its sound, practical articles on the American finances, says: "The fact that repudiation has been practiced by all the States except Massachusetts, associated with the theory which widely obtains in the Union that gold debts may be paid in paper, injures American securities. Offers of conversion will arouse distrust and defer success." This fact of repudiation alluded to, no doubt, has had some influence in the past in depreciating American credit abroad; but we incline to believe that a more direct influence to that end may be found in the fact that American credit is not improved at home by maintaining an irredeemable paper money, on its face payable on demand in coin, which is tacitly ignored at the National Treasury. To improve our American credit abroad we must have respect for it at home. As long as our paper promises were payable on demand, they were good. It sunk when the Treasury failed in this practical fact, and will be sure to go lower if we persist in its violations. The "repudiation" alluded to by the *Times* is the payment of the interest and principal of the State debts, save that of Massachusetts, in legal tenders. Massachusetts has put in coin the interest on her debt—legal tender set was one of the effects of national suspension—but as soon as a supposed war necessity, should not be held in remembrance by the country, and considerable orders were let to be filled. All kinds of goods suitable for Christmas presents were active, and dealers in such done a thriving business. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a good stock on hand, and we quote at 2@2 50 ₩ bbl. for good and choice at 2@2 50 ₩ bbl. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 70@75c ₩ gallon for good to choice.

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 8½@8¾c, and soda ash at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—There is only a moderate supply of very choice in the market, and it sells readily at 38@39c ₩ lb. Ordinary to good may be quoted at 29@36 ₩ lb. Inferior and common grades are plentiful.

BEANS—We quote choice Navies at $2 ₩ bush, and prime mediums at $1 90@2 25 ₩ bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We quote sugar cured hams at 16½c; rib sides at 18½c; sugar cured hams at 22c. Lard in tierces, 16c; in kegs, 17@17½c. Mess pork $32 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Stocks of Western Reserve at 16½c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 18@18½c, and New York Skims at 12½@13c ₩ lb; Limeroger 19@20c, and Sweitzer 25@26c.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@8½ and peaches at 11@12c ₩ lb.

CIDER—The receipts have been large and prices have declined. We quote small and large barrels, varying from 8½ to 9c ₩ gallon.

HAY—Receipts moderate on account of bad roads. We quote timothy at $16 00@18 00 per ton, as to quality. Baled hay $18 00@19 00 per ton.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 45@1 50 ₩ gallon.

ONIONS—The market is well supplied and dull at $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—For the past few days prices have ruled high, and nominal, and not quotable. Recent receipts have been liberal.

POTATOES—We quote peachblows from store at 55@56c ₩ bushel, and sweet potatoes at $5 00@5 50 ₩ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 30, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₩ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 ₩ bushel. We quote timothy seed dull and nominally $3 50@4 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed at $2 20@2 25 ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—The market continues inactive, as there is but a moderate local demand for choice brands. We quote good to choice red winter at $6 75@7 00; choice to extra white wheat flour $6 90@7 50 ₩ barrel for family and fancy brands. Flour $5 50@6 75 ₩ bbl. Inferior grades entirely nominal in price. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 25@5 75 ₩ bbl, and buckwheat flour at $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt as to quality. Corn meal $1 90@2 00 for choice to extra.

GRAIN—The market is dull. Red winter wheat is only in moderate request and sells at $1 15@1 20 ₩ bushel as to quality. We quote new corn at 80@85c on the track, and prime oats at 50@52c ₩ bushel. Rye is nominal at 85@90c ₩ bushel. Barley continues very dull and nominal. Low grades are in fair demand at 65@68c ₩ bushel. Barley continues unsaleable at 90@95c ₩ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 01 @1 02½, corn, rectified $1 10, and proof rectified $1 65@1 70 ₩ gallon.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is without improvement, and prices are rather weak and unsettled. There is no demand except for small lots wanted for immediate use. Manufactured iron and nails remain without change, and prices rule in favor of buyers. The *Bulletin* quotes Scotch pig dull, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in small lots for consumption at a range of $37 50@38 50, including Gartsherrie at $40 and Coltness at $41. American in moderate demand and easier, with sales of Lehigh and Hammond at $40@42 ₩ ton; different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $50@55 ₩ ton. The present House of Representatives in Congress to pay the national debt. The aftermath, the principal and the interest, and in coin, should satisfy the most captious doubter of the national faith, while the partial reconstruction of the National Bank, enabling it to anticipate payment of its funded debt will be no more than a healthful stimulant per annum, should be received equally complacently as to the ability of the nation to make its faith good in action.

—At Chicago, where they usually do things on a gigantic scale, money lenders have got up a new form of a guaranty to the usual agreement market. The *Tribune*, of that place, says: In such a season of pressure as the present, there are of course large amounts of good business paper forced upon the open market, and many who have never been known to borrow at high rates before, are doing it now, and two and two and a half per cent. per months are common rates for unindorsed double name paper. In this connection we have been shown the following newly printed form for a promissory note (accompanied by an acknowledgement of its) which we understand is being used by some money lenders here now:

CHICAGO, ——, 187

Stamp

——after date——promise to pay to the order of ——the sum of ——dollars, for value received, and if not paid at maturity, then it is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed that this note is to bear interest at the rate of twenty-per cent. per annum, per annum, as agreed, assessed and liquidated damages for such failures.

Inasmuch to the query of whether the foregoing stipulations are not open to the charge of usury, we refer to the case of Gould vs. the Bishop Hill Colony, 50, Illinois Reports, in which it was held by the Court than an agreement to pay interest in addition to the sum after maturity, and until paid, is not usurious, such an agreement being entered into by parties being regarded in the light of a penalty that can be avoided by payment of the principal at maturity. If, however, it can be shown by the short time of the note at legal interest, compared to the time it was allowed to run at twenty-five per cent, that the intention was to evade the law, the change would probably be considered usurious. The national banks, it will be remembered, are prohibited from charging more than the rate of interest allowed by the laws of the States where the bank is located, under penalty of the forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon." It is hinted, however, that the temptation of a per cent per month has been more than some of them could withstand, and that the bank examiner is inquiring into the matter.

—The following were the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway during the third week in December:—

1869	$188,174	
1868	285,394	
Decrease	$40,120	

—The following were the comparative earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway during the third week in December:—

1869	$222,317	
1868	307,257	
Decrease	$84,939	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission, for cash or on the regular Stock on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 27, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per river and Central R. R.	Exports per Penn. Central R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Dec. 20	9,470	972	762
Tuesday, Dec. 21	12,710	.....	1,113
Wednesday, Dec. 22	12,094	437	314
Thursday, Dec. 23	14,861	159	1,091
Friday, Dec. 24	22,967	267	705
Saturday, Dec. 25	1,966	348	594
Total for week	62,787	1,743	4,559
Since January 1	931,139	142,455	442,344
To Dec. 25	994,126	144,198	446,903
Same time 1868	1,067,355	183,841	551,864

BUSINESS.

The market during the week has undergone a variety of changes. There was considerable inquiry for crude oil for this month's delivery, principally to fill contracts, and it is currently reported that there is a large amount of oil to be settled for during the present week, and that some dealers stand a good chance of getting their fingers scorched. Crude is firm and in good request. The week's receipts at Oil City were large. The river receipts or crude during the month exceed 100,000 barrels. Refined is dull and is selling at low figures for future delivery.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	46,798	62,787

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were as follows:

From January 1st to December 25, 1869	994,126
Same time 1868	1,067,355
Same time 1867	727,494
Same time 1866	1,251,309
Same time 1865	677,623

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,709	1,743
Allegheny Valley Railroad	8,941	4,559
Total	10,634	6,734

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to December 25, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	187,841	144,198
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	331,684	446,899
Total	518,525	591,095

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	76,400	60,100
Refined, bbls	20,000	22,500
Total	96,400	82,600

Saturday being Christmast there was no regular market, and we have no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, (by mail).—The stock of petroleum on Thursday last was as

	Barrels.
Point Breeze	51,600
Greenwich Point	17,108
Gibson's Point	8,000
Total	75,700

The exports during the week were 105,358 gallons of crude, and 1,456,525 gallons of refined. Total 1,561,883 gallons.

The total exports from all ports in the United States since January 1st, 1869, were:

	1869.	1868.
From New York	gals. 64,381,091	52,398,467
From other ports	29,564,271	44,940,956
Total gals	93,945,363	96,339,423
Same time 1867		65,727,981
Same time 1866		99,149,720

BOSTON.

The market is very quiet both for crude and refined oil. The former is steady, says the *Bulletin*, at the decline noted one week ago, and there is a better feeling in the latter with a slight improvement abroad. But the current demand is almost wholly confined to the wants of home consumption. We quote crude in bulk at 16@20c ₩ gal in bulk, and 24@25c in bbls. Refined is steady and in moderate demand, with sales at 30@33c ₩ gal for Western, and 36@37c for Boston brands, the outside rate for choice in large lots. Canned and case oil, for export, is selling at 41@42c ₩ gal. Naphta is dull, with sales at 15@17c ₩ gal, as to gravity. Benzolium is nominal at 26 to@28.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, December 25, 1869.

Our wholesale stores generally were closed to-day (Christmas) and there was very little trade done. There were a good many people in town from the country, and considerable orders were left to be filled. All kinds of goods suitable for Christmas presents were active, and dealers in such done a thriving business. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a good stock on hand, and we quote at 2@2 50 ₩ bbl. for good and choice at 2@2 50 ₩ bbl. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@3 75 ₩ barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 70@75c ₩ gallon for good to choice.

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 8½@8¾c, and soda ash at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

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CHEESE—Stocks of Western Reserve at 16½c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 18@18½c, and New York Skims at 12½@13c ₩ lb; Limeroger 19@20c, and Sweitzer 25@26c.

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POTATOES—We quote peachblows from store at 55@56c ₩ bushel, and sweet potatoes at $5 00@5 50 ₩ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 30, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₩ barrel.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 ₩ bushel. We quote timothy seed dull and nominally $3 50@4 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed at $2 20@2 25 ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—The market continues inactive, as there is but a moderate local demand for choice brands. We quote good to choice red winter at $6 75@7 00; choice to extra white wheat flour $6 90@7 50 ₩ barrel for family and fancy brands. Flour $5 50@6 75 ₩ bbl. Inferior grades entirely nominal in price. Rye flour may be quoted at $5 25@5 75 ₩ bbl, and buckwheat flour at $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt as to quality. Corn meal $1 90@2 00 for choice to extra.

GRAIN—The market is dull. Red winter wheat is only in moderate request and sells at $1 15@1 20 ₩ bushel as to quality. We quote new corn at 80@85c on the track, and prime oats at 50@52c ₩ bushel. Rye is nominal at 85@90c ₩ bushel. Barley continues very dull and nominal. Low grades are in fair demand at 65@68c ₩ bushel. Barley continues unsaleable at 90@95c ₩ bushel for spring, and $1 15@1 20 for fall.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 01 @1 02½, corn, rectified $1 10, and proof rectified $1 65@1 70 ₩ gallon.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is without improvement, and prices are rather weak and unsettled. There is no demand except for small lots wanted for immediate use. Manufactured iron and nails remain without change, and prices rule in favor of buyers. The *Bulletin* quotes Scotch pig dull, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in small lots for consumption at a range of $37 50@38 50, including Gartsherrie at $40 and Coltness at $41. American in moderate demand and easier, with sales of Lehigh and Hammond at $40@42 ₩ ton; different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $50@55 ₩ ton.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet and falling.

THE pier marks last evening indicated nine feet and falling slowly. The weather during the day was unusually mild for the season. In the evening we had a mild rain.

THE steamers Maggie Hays, Glasgow and Nellie Rogers are due from Cincinnati.

THE steamers Colossal and Ironsides are ice bound below St. Louis.

NAVIGATION remains closed at St. Louis, the Mississippi being full of heavy ice.

THE Dahl, Sheridan and R. C. Gray, *en route* home to the Ohio, have left the mouth of Cumberland.

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THE fine passenger steamer R. R. Hudson, Captain Russell, takes her departure for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. The Hudson is one of the best boats of her class afloat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers, Mr. Charles D. List has charge of the office.

THE following towboats have arrived at Louisville: The Samson, Mary Ann and Diamond of the coal fleet, and the Commodore descended the falls safely. The Ajax is over due. The owners of the Samson have a fine lot of hogsheads of sugar and one barrel of molasses, consigned here our carried by. The loss is $1,100.

THE powerful inghost Mary Davage, Capt. Hugh Campbell, takes her departure this day for Evansville, Cairo and New Orleans. She will please bear this in mind. By the way, we were pleased to see our old friend Frank White in charge of the office. Frank is one of them.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company are arriving and departing on time. The morning boat leaves at 8 A. M., and the evening boat at 3 P. M.

THE Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will hold its annual election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 67 Fourth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, January 26th, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Board, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.
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ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MANSFIELD COAL AND COKE COMPANY, will be held at the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, (No. 67 Fourth avenue), on WEDNESDAY, January 26th, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Board, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.
December 24, 1869.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION—The regular Annual Meeting for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Rooms of the Association, Fourth avenue, above Wilkins Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to be present, by order of the President.

ED. MCKNIGHT, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, will be held at the Town Hall, in Brownsville, on THURSDAY, 6th day of January next, 1870, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of the adoption of By-Laws and transaction of other business.

J. R. DUTTON, Secretary.
December 23, 1869.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business, at the office of said Company, No. 84 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

The polls will close at 4 o'clock.

R. K. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election of Directors for this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, CARSON STREET.—The Annual Election for seven Directors of this Bank to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 1216 Carson street, East Birmingham, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Cashier.
East Birmingham, December 17, 1869.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of this Company will be held at their office, on the Wharfboat, in this city, on THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of adopting By Laws and transacting other business.

R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Trust Company.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHAS. SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company for the election of President, Vice President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 124 Water street, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, the 42d day of January, A. D. 1870.

J. R. JAQUES, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 15, 1869.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Seven Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

JAS. PATTERSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1869.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

C. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Allegheny, December 11, 1869.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election of Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JAS. M. BARKER, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1869.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

E. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for seven Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

P. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM.—The annual election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN P. BERGH, Cashier.
Birmingham, December 11th, 1869.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAS. M. BARKER, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 11, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 358 Penn street, on TUESDAY, December 28th, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Seven Directors, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

By order of the meeting of stockholders.

JOHN A. WILSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, December 15, 1869.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, December 25th, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870.

J. H. DEVEREUX, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 15, 1869.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CLEVELAND, SALEM, YOUNGSTOWN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

Resolved, That owing to the illness of our Chief Engineer, Mr. Howea Paul, and the consequent unfinished Survey of that part of the routelying between New Philadelphia and the Pan Handle Road, that the letting to Contractors, as contemplated on this, the 30th day of November, 1869, be and is hereby deferred until the 12th day of January, 1870, and that bids will continue to be received until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, and on the same terms as embraced in the original notice.

L. SCHILLING, Secretary.
Salem, O., November 30, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.

R. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
December 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 12th instant, at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

D. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, December 7, 1869.

EXPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

Per R. R. Hudson.—F Sellers & co, 20 bbl pkls, 20 lard kegs; J K Gillespie, 12 bbls frames; A Milliken & co 2 bbls ale low; F B Wright & co, 1 bbl do; Dickey 32 hogs peanuts; Wm Miller & co 25 bbls sugar; Arbuckles & co 50 bbls sugar, 50 bbls molasses; J S Ilsworth, 25 bbls rice, 5 bbls sugar, 75 bbls molasses; J Ilsworth & co, 10 bbls molasses; E Haslett, 13 bbls molasses; Seebeiner & co, 11 bbls molasses; Heid & Metzger, 2 bbls sugar, John Wilson & Son, 5 bbls sugar, 32 bbls molasses; Johnson & Payne, 1 bbl oil; P Dull & Son, 50 bbls peaches, 2 do hickory nuts, 1 do pecans, 17 sacks peanuts; M Brophy & co, 8 bbls d peaches, Van Gorder & Shepard, 50 bbls d peaches, 20 do hickory nuts; Henry Ray, 30 bbls d peaches, 1 do hops; Bullitt, 1 bale feathers, 4 bbls cider; W. H Graff & co, 30 bbls d peaches; Pa Central R. R. 11 sacks ginseng, 3 sacks snake root, 1 bbl ginseng; Wm P Scaife, 1 bbl tools, 1 box do, 10 sheets roofing; John Porterfield & co, 3 bbls hickory nuts; S & R R Hudson, 31 sacks corn, 1 hogs.

DRUGGISTS.

WM. J. SNODGRASS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
Pure Drugs and Chemicals,
All Standard Proprietary Medicines,
Fine Soaps,
Sponges, Perfumery.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Brushes and Combs,
Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes.
Scotch Ales.
EVERYTHING IN THE DRUG TRADE,
Can be procured here at prices to suit the times.

PHALON'S VITALIA,
Cherry Pectoral Troches,
Canp Cough Cure,
Canp Toothache Remedy,
Marshall's Catarrh Snuff,
Dumas' Catarrh Snuff,
Upham's Asthma Cure,
Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
GEO. A. KELLY,
CORNER SECOND AND WOOD STREET.

STICKNEY & CO., BALTIMORE, Agents for the sale of
Gartsherrie and Eglinton Scotch Pig Iron,
Have for sale to arrive by vessels due in January and February, 100 tons No. 1 GARTSHERRIE. 1,300 tons No. 1 EGLINTON. Also, makers of Baltimore Charcoal Wheel Iron.
OFFICE: No. 42 SECOND STREET.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., December 25, 1869.

River at a stand, with three feet ten inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 40° at 2 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 26, 1869.

River falling slowly, with eight feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 46° at 7 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Cincinnati.
R. R. Hudson	Russell	Cincinnati.

Departed.

Elector	Bongner	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Belle	Richey	Parkersburg

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December 24, 1869.

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ED. MCKNIGHT, Secretary.

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J. R. DUTTON, Secretary.
December 23, 1869.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business, at the office of said Company, No. 84 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

The polls will close at 4 o'clock.

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R. S. SMITH, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

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JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1869.

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JOHN SCOTT, Cashier.
East Birmingham, December 17, 1869.

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R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Trust Company.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ens

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

Harrisburg, like Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, has her street lamps put out at such an unreasonable hour that the city is left in entire darkness when there is the most need of light.

Dr. Benjamin Mishler, of Lancaster, distributed among the poor of that city, as a Christmas gift, five hundred loves of bread and five hundred pounds of beef. Sam Sanford, the ministrel, distributed one thousand loves of bread to the poor of Reading on Christmas morning at Bremiser's Hall.

The Brookville *Republican* says: "With the coming of the snow of Saturday and Sunday last, many of our lumbermen left for their jobs in the woods. We learn that the prospect of a large product of lumber for the ensuing season is auspicious, a greater degree of activity among lumbermen existing than usual at this season of the year."

Wm. Irwin, Sr., of Curransville, a prominent citizen of Clearfield county, died suddenly on the 20th inst. He was at one time United States Marshal of the Western District. He was a zealous and warm supporter of the Government during the rebellion, and a large contributor to all the patriotic funds.

Mr. Jesse Lincoln, an old soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence, in Uniontown, on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The Meadville *Daily Republican* has been suspended. Want of patronage was the cause.

Hon. Emanuel C. Reigart died in Lancaster on Monday, 20th inst., aged seventy-four years. In 1857 Mr. Reigart ran for Governor on the Native American ticket, and received 11,990 votes. In 1861 he was appointed by President Fillmore a Commissioner to the World's Fair at London, and, having fulfilled his duties, made a tour of Europe. At the time of his death he occupied the position of United States Commissioner of the Lancaster district. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 Mr. Reigart, in company with ex-President Buchanan and others, marched to the defense of Baltimore.

The Brookville *Jeffersonian* says: We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Capt. Steck, who has been dangerously ill for the past three weeks, is now rapidly recovering. She has been under the care and skill of Dr. W. J. McKnight.

CITY MATTERS.

CHRISTMAS.

How the Day was Observed.

Christmas of 1869 was one of the quietest, and, we may say, pleasantest ever enjoyed by our people. The weather was very agreeable, thus affording young and old an opportunity to visit from place to place, or promenade the streets, without the slightest discomfort from cold. There was no sunshine; but the atmosphere was calm, and the thermometer stood for the greater part of the day above the freezing point. The weather, in fact, was remarkable for the season. It was emphatically "a green Christmas," a phrase so uniformly associated with "a fat churchyard." There was no snow, and, consequently, no sleighing—very little skating, of course, but little sawing. Nevertheless, the day was enjoyed fully as well as though the earth had been clothed with snow and bound in icy fetters, as is usual on Christmas.

The Sabbath school celebrations, which have become so marked a feature of our Christmas holiday celebrations, were, in consequence of the mildness of the weather, largely attended, and there was an increased demand everywhere for "boxes." There is a growing and gratifying interest in these festivals, which, perhaps, embody more of love and sympathy, and less of harm, than any other method of observing the day.

The "gift" business, although, perhaps, not so extensive as when money was more flush, nevertheless exhibited a marked increase over last year. The buying was confined almost exclusively to the two or three days preceding Saturday, and on Friday, from morning to night—and late into the night—the toy, jewelry and notion stores were crowded with purchasers.

The home festivities were doubtless unstinted, and there are few who could not command "something extra," to make up a feast in honor of the day. The poultry market was well supplied, but while turkeys ruled higher than usual, there were other and more solid reasonable rates, which made a palatable substitute.

The places of amusement were well patronized, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance to the various "shows" during the afternoon and evening.

The streets were densely thronged with "promenaders," and while there was the usual amount of tippling, good order was observed. Two or three fights and an accident or two made up the incidents of the day. The police made but thirteen arrests during the day, and forty-one at night.

Christmas at the Franklin School.

Christmas was celebrated at the Franklin Mission and Mute School in a manner that will be remembered by the pupils, and those who were present as invited guests, as an occasion of rare enjoyment. A number of the friends of the School, aided by the officers, prepared an elegant refection for the pupils. The services before and after the repast were of a very interesting character. Rev. Brown delivered an address replete with tender thoughts and sentiments appropriate to the occasion.

Superintendent Kerr gave a succinct history of the operations of the School, in which he referred with pardonable pride to its progress, and future promise. He alluded among other noteworthy things to the fact that, where a year ago, there were but two mutes among the pupils, there were now in attendance. The friends of Christianity will find in the history of the operations of the Franklin Mission School, a beautiful illustration of practical benevolence. Brief addresses were also made by Messrs. Gormly, Richardson and McMasters; but the most interesting feature of the ceremonies perhaps were the addresses made in the sign language by the mutes Brum, Duffield and Mecklem. Certainly those interested in the success of the Franklin School have every reason to be proud of the progress made within the past year.

The pupils of the Sunday School connected with Grace Church were also provided a bountiful refection on Christmas eve, and addresses made by Messrs. T. J. Craig and S. Woods were happily conceived and felicitously expressed.

A Joke and What Came of It.

Friday evening two young men, strangers in the city, as we learn, visited a ball at City Hall, and one of them, whose name is Richardson, seeing his companion's pocket-book sticking out of his pocket, thought to perpetrate a joke on him by taking it. Several persons who noticed the proceedings made a rush for Richardson, and then the pursued and pursuers reached Fifth avenue a policeman joined in the chase. The young man, gradually distancing his pursuers, when, as we are informed, the police drew their revolvers and fired twice. This brought the fugitive to a standstill, and the officer coming up arrested and conveyed him to the lock-up. There the foregoing fact of the parties being friends transpired, and the young man, as a matter of course, was released. He made a very narrow escape from being shot, so narrow, indeed, that when the weapon was discharged he cried "murder" and stopped unbidden, leaving those following to suppose that he really had been shot.

Found Drowned—Inquest.

On Saturday morning, as the steamer "Greenback," lying in the Mononghela river, below the Suspension Bridge, was engaged in sparring off the boat, he noticed a hand rising to the surface, and with some effort he succeeded in getting hold of the body. It proved to be that of Daugherty Shuman, who was drowned on Friday night, while attempting to get on the boat in an intoxicated condition. He was twenty-eight years of age, had been quite dissipated in his habits, and had but recently been released from the Penitentiary. He is said to have relations residing in the First ward, Allegheny. Alderman Donaldson held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

CASE OF MAYHEM.—Two Englishmen residing in the Twelfth ward, became involved in difficulty in a saloon in that locality on Christmas day, during which both combatants fell to the floor. After pummeling each other a spell, the bigger of the fellow seized his opponent's lip in his teeth, and bit a portion of it off. They were separated before any further damage was done, and the injured man's wound dressed. Subsequently he appeared before Alderman Donaldson of the Twelfth ward, and as we are informed made an information against his assailant for mayhem. We did not ascertain whether he has been arrested or not.

ALLEGHENIAN DROWNED IN MERCER COUNTY.—The Sharon *Tree* states that on Saturday morning, the 18th instant, the dead body of a man was found in the canal below town, which on examination proved to be that of Michael Farron, formerly of Manchester, Allegheny county, but for some time past an employee at the Westerman mill. It seems that the deceased had been suffering from delerium tremens, and though a careful watch at first was kept over him during the time, he succeeded in eluding them on Thursday night last, when he escaped from the house, and was not again heard of until Saturday morning, when he was found as above stated.

DEATH OF A JUGGLER.—We learn that John Henry McClelland, of Warrenville, died on Saturday, the 18th inst., in that town, from injuries received by "swallowing a sword." It appears that the deceased had been following the occupation of a juggler, and while exhibiting the feat of swallowing a sword at the Red Lion Hotel, in that place, ten days ago, he injured himself to such an extent that he died at the time stated, not, however, until his friends had taken him home to Warrenburg. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age. He was a soldier under General Bailly, during the war.

COLORED CONVENTION.—A colored convention is to assemble in this city, at the Wylie Street Church, this week, and will continue in session Tuesday and Wednesday. A large audience is looked for, and papers upon religion, statistics, education, politics, labor, industry, and wealth will be submitted. All persons, "irrespective of color," may become members of the convention, after its organization, by paying the assessment.

STABLE BURNED.—On Saturday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, a stable located on Avery street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, caught fire and was destroyed. It was occupied by a carter named Philip Swing, and contained a quantity of feed harness, etc. The horse was removed before the fire had made much headway. The stable, which was not worth more than two hundred dollars, belonged to William Cranson. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ACCIDENT.—An Irishman in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was run over by a "pony" engine, between Lawrenceville and the Twelfth ward, on Christmas day, and his leg so badly crushed that it is thought amputation will be necessary. The injured man lives in the Twelfth ward. We were unable to ascertain his name.

BAR MEETING.—The members of the bar will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, in the District Court Room, to take appropriate action in reference to the death of Judge Sinnott. Immediately after this meeting, the question of an additional law judge for Allegheny county, and the proposed increase of the salary of the county judges, will come up for consideration.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—Two young men were arrested on Christmas eve for petty larceny at the store of John W. Pittock. One of them stole an album, and the other a copy of Burn's poems. They have been discharged.

CITY COUNCILS, as already announced, will meet in regular session, at two o'clock this afternoon.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.

Two Cases of Accidental Shooting—Both Fatal.

We are called upon to-day to note two cases of accidental shooting (both fatal) resulting from the careless use of firearms, which occurred on Saturday. The first is as follows:

About noon on Saturday a sad case of accidental shooting occurred at the house of Mrs. Welkowsky, No. 23 Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, the victim being a German lad named Henry Seitz, not quite sixteen years of age. It seems that young Seitz called at the house for the purpose of seeing Miss Louisa Steinagger, a young lady of his own age, and whom he intended taking to Union Skating Park. The young lady was up stairs dressing, and being so informed young Seitz went to the yard and fired two loads of a pistol through an old shed. He then went into the house and up stairs, where he met Miss Steinagger and also her friend, Mary Walpert, of the First ward, aged seventeen years. There were also several other persons in the room. After chatting for a few moments, young Seitz, asked Mrs. Steinagger to accompany him to Union Park, and she consenting to do so. At this time he was flourishing his pistol, and as there were one or two loads still in it, Miss S. told him to put it away or he would harm himself or hurt some one in the room. She then turned to her friend, Miss Walpert, and was arranging a scarf about her neck, when she was startled at hearing the report of a pistol behind her. Both girls turned around quickly and were horrified to see Seitz lying on the floor, his face covered with blood. An examination was made immediately, when it was found that Seitz had shot himself in the forehead, the ball entering between the eyes, and lodging in the brain against the skull. He never spoke afterward.

Dr. Hardtmeyer was summoned to attend the lad, but the wound was immediately pronounced fatal. He was then removed to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Dornberger, on Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, where he died at half-past five o'clock, shortly after his arrival at home. Alderman Aroet, of the Seventh ward, empanneled a jury and examined the two young girls who were in the room when the shooting occurred. Yesterday, Coroner Clawson was sent for, and proceeding to the house a careful investigation of the whole affair took place. The testimony adduced showed conclusively that death resulted from the accidental discharge of the pistol, and the jury so found their verdict. Seitz's father was accidentally killed by being run over by a street car in this city five years ago, and his mother subsequently married Mr. Dornberger.

A BOY SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE STOMACH—AND IS FATALLY INJURED.

A fatal accident occurred on Christmas evening, to a boy named Cole, through the careless use of a pistol. In the evening he went to the bank of the Allighany river, near the Hand Street Bridge, for the purpose of shooting off a pistol, and in ramming a wad he turned the rammer against his stomach, not being able to push the wad in with his hands. In this operation his finger caught on the hammer, and raised it up. The hammer, in going down, discharged the load, which passed directly into the boy's stomach. Dr. John Dickson, of this city, who was passing in a buggy near by at the time, went to the wounded boy's relief. He put him in his buggy and conveyed him to the residence of the boy's mother, on Lacock street, near Sandusky, in the Fourth ward. There all the assistance that his power was rendered the lad, but the physician informed his parents that the wound would necessarily prove fatal. The boy lingered until yesterday morning when he expired. The Coroner has not yet been notified.

FROM SEWICKLEY.

Christmas Festivities Among the Sabbath Schools.

A Sewickley correspondent sends us the following:

The Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, Sewickley, Rev. Dr. Bittenger, pastor, held its usual festivities in the hall of the Sewickley Academy, Saturday morning. A Christmas anthem, and brief addresses from Dr. Bittenger and J. Ludwig Koethen, Esqs., followed by the distribution of boxes of candies, nuts, etc., to the children, constituted the programme of the occasion. A beautiful and handsome Christmas tree decorated the room. This school, under the superintendency of Mr. Wm. Jones, is in a flourishing condition.

The children of the Union Mission Sabbath School, near Osborne Station, enjoyed a merry Christmas. With their teachers and friends they gathered in the church for their annual meeting, which was handsomely decorated. After singing "Hark, what mean those holy voices," and prayer and brief address by Rev. Dr. Bittenger, and then "Shall we gather at the river" the entire audience was treated to cakes, oranges, candies, etc. After spending a happy hour, all united in singing, "All hail the power of Jesus, name," and adjourned. This Sabbath School, under the care and efficient Mr. W. L. McKeown, who, aided by Captain Cochran, Mr. Mitchell, and several other liberal hearted gentlemen, erected the Mission Building—a very neat edifice, twenty-five feet by forty five, handsomely furnished and heated by a furnace—at a cost of about $2,000.

Profs. G. W. Burns and L. J. Monser of Sewickley Academy, were made the recipients of handsome Christmas presents by their pupils.

Pro. G. W. Burns, A. M., of Sewickley, will, by request, preach his lecture on "Free Agency and Use of the Tongue," at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

CHRISTMAS DAY AND THE DAY AFTER.

Mayor Brush had forty-three cases to dispose of on Christmas morning, and at four o'clock the same afternoon fifteen more had been registered for examination, making a total of fifty-six cases on Christmas. On the day after Christmas (yesterday) there were forty-one cases on the docket. The number of the majority of the cases on both days were common drunks, and were disposed of in the usual manner, the Mayor dealing leniently with them on account of it being Christmas. The only cases worthy of especial mention are as follows:

John Coats was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Officers Duffield and Mecklem. Coats had in his possession a photographic sign, containing the pictures of quacks, but he could not tell where he got it. He was sent to jail for thirty days in default of a fine of $25.

Edward McKinney created a disturbance in the Rush House on Liberty street, for which he was arrested and charged $10 and costs.

Margaret Jordan visited the house of a family named Haley, in the Eleventh ward, and destroyed a number of chairs, tables, &c., and also a large mirror. She was arrested and in default of a fine of $25 sent to jail for thirty days.

James Reilly and John Nicholson undertook to assume possession of the Union Depot, to the exclusion of officer Woolridge who had charge thereof. The officer remonstrated, when the accused became belligerent, and threatened to commit divers acts of violence. One of them also drew a knife and attempted to cut the officer. Finally officer Woolridge arrested one of them and handling him into the custody of a city police officer, went back and arrested the other. Outside of the Depot the last gentleman made a vigorous resistance, and officer Woolridge had to knock him down before he was brought into subjection. Eventually, both prisoners were locked up, and on being taken before Squire Grant Brush yesterday, were fined $10 and costs each.

Ten dollars and costs was the sum assessed on Daniel Jones for a disorderly house and attempting to rescue a prisoner arrested by officer Mariner. He paid the fine and was released.

Felix Seifert and John Rankin indulged in a fight on Smithfield street, and being arrested and taken before Hon. Mayor, were fined five dollars and costs, his Honor considering it a breach of the peace.

Wm. Clark, colored, was a passenger on one of the Center avenue cars Saturday night. He was drunk and used the most profane language possible. A gentleman riding in the car remonstrated with him, which only excited Clark's ire that he determined to resent the insult. On the gentleman alighted from the car, Clark also got off and assailed him, wanting him to fight, to "give him satisfaction," &c. The gentleman refused all these requests, and seizing Clark held him until an officer came up and took charge of him. The "nippers" had to be placed on Clark in order to get him to the Fourth ward. Yesterday morning he was sent to jail for thirty days, not having the wherewithal to liquidate a fine of $25 and costs, which the Mayor imposed on him.

Wm. Henderson and Peter McGaran quarreled about something in a saloon on Liberty street, when each of them was knocked down. The other immediately fell or was knocked down on him, and while in this position managed to chew off his opponent's ear until it was nothing but a mass of blood. They appeared to be friends, as there was no appearance disposition to prosecute, the Mayor let them off on payment of the costs and each went home.

Striking at an officer on Mayor Brush's police force is punishable by a fine of ten dollars and costs. If the blow is struck with a deadly weapon, the penalty is twenty-five dollars and costs. One Edward Boyle committed the offense first named on Saturday night when an officer attempted to quell a disorderly disturbance. The sum stated was assessed and collected.

James Lewis, colored, attended a ball at Ashland Hall, Wylie avenue, Saturday night, and became Matilda Gordon, a colored damsel, would not dance with him, knocked her down. He was ejected, and failing into the hands of M. P.s was conveyed to the watch house. Sunday morning he was fined merely for form, and in jail was furnished him, he having failed to come to time in a settlement of the claim of ten dollars and costs made upon him by the Mayor.

Bridget McMorris and Bridget Allen were arrested for disturbing the public peace by their obnoxious conduct. The first received thirty and the second twenty days in jail.

Timothy McGuire went into a saloon on Diamond alley, and because things did not suit him, drew a handy-billy and threatened to clean out the house. He was arrested, kicked up, and subsequently transported to jail for thirty days.

Flora Smith went to the house of a woman friend, and taking offense at something said, proceeded to abuse the hostess in a violent manner. The police were called and Flora arrested. The Mayor let her off after promising that she was released. She did not appear at the hearing yesterday, and a fine of $25 was recorded.

DIAMOND TOMATOES.—Consumers as well as cooks will appreciate the merits of the process which enables the public to secure the flavor of tomatoes as they are taken from the vine. After years of experience, the Diamond Packing Company have succeeded in putting up coreless tomatoes in a cheap manner. Hick's Coreless Tomatoes are rapidly growing into a public favor, simply because no inferior article is permitted to enter his establishment. Nearly all the leading grocers have the article for sale, while wholesale purchasers have only to address Messrs. Van Gorder & Shepard or Voigt, Mahood & Co., in order to secure any required supply of the Diamond Tomatoes. See card in another column.

MORE OF ASHLAND HALL.—During a difficulty at a colored ball at Ashland Hall, on Friday night, Charles O'Donnell and James Donahue, two white men, who were simply visitors, interfered and attempted to quell the disturbance. One of the participants, a burly negro, drew a razor from his pocket and cut officer O'Donnell in the thigh, inflicting a serious though not a dangerous wound. Donahue is attending him. As soon as the name of the offender is ascertained, information for felonious assault and battery will be made against him.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. L. McIntosh, of the firm of H. Richardson & Co., jewelers, Market street, on Saturday presented officers John Moore and Thomas Moorhead, who have just while effecting the arrest of the notorious "Snibbs" Arnold and "Len" Harriman, the former with a billy and the latter with a castor. Officer Moore is going about with his arm in a sling, the ball not having been extracted, while Moorhead is yet confined to his bed but expects to be out in a few days.

MASS AT ST. PAUL'S.—Grand Mass was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday morning, commencing at five o'clock, in the presence of an immense concourse. The ceremony lasted two hours, and was performed by the leading clergymen of the church. The singing of the choir was unusually grand and effective. The choir was assisted by the St. Celia's full band of forty members.

FROM KITTANNING.

Closing Proceedings of the Armstrong County Teachers' Institute.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., December 24, 1869.

The afternoon session of the Armstrong County Teachers' Institute, on the 23d instant, was opened by Prof. Cooper, who continued his instructions in the Theory and Practice of Teaching. The men who have exercised and do exercise the greatest influence in the world and do the most good are those who write—not those who do public speaking—hence learn to write. As a beginning, teachers might write brief articles for the local press. Write on all subjects. There is no subject that we can not become acquainted with by reading and study.

Prof. Burtt continued the discussion of Grammar, explaining the nature of the passive voice.

Prof. Hull took up spelling in connection with penmanship. The system by which letters are formed is not so much a consideration as the importance of knowing how to use the pen well and readily. Method of conducting exercises of penmanship was clearly and fully explained.

Prof. Gibson, Superintendent, of Indiana county, took up the subject of arithmetic. He explained the general manner in which the elementary principles of arithmetic should be taught. No one thing should be taught in an isolated mode—it should be taught in connection with some other thing. Addition, for example, should be taught with its relation to subtraction.

Prof. Shoemaker continued his instructions in elocution, and dwelt particularly upon the elementary sounds of language.

The night session was occupied with a lecture by Rev. J. Sarver, of Leechburgh, upon Moral Culture, in which he had enrolled some very wholesome ideas, but gave offense to the Roman Catholic population of this place by classing them with infidels in their opposition to public schools. The propriety of such remarks on such occasions can be very seriously questioned. Professor Shoemaker delivered a good lecture entitled "How to Say Things." We advise him, however, to trim it down. The universal complaint was "pretty good, but too long."

Yesterday the morning session was occupied by Professors Burtt and Shoemaker. It being *Directors' day*, the afternoon session was occupied in discussing School visitation by Directors, and the Propriety of Holding District Institutes. The discussion was conducted by only three Directors. A few only were present.

The entertainment last night by the Allegheny Quartette Club, and Prof. Shoemaker, was a great success. We have heard the Quartette on several occasions, but we think we never heard them sing so well as they did last night. Homer and Darling's rendition of Gaffer Green was really excellent. Professor Shoemaker did well, and by his reading added much to the interest of this occasion. The audience was one of the best, perhaps, that ever assembled in this place on any similar occasion. The receipts amounted to over two hundred dollars.

The early part of the morning session to-day was occupied by Prof. Burtt on orthography, after which came the election of officers, committee on permanent certificates, etc.

After closing remarks by Messrs. Burtt, Gourly, Wright, Eberhart, Shoemaker and others, the Institute adjourned *sine die*.

The whole number of teachers in attendance was two hundred and four—the largest ever assembled in Armstrong county. We have attended a large number of county Institutes, and are free to say that this has been one of the best we have ever attended in this State. The instructions were all of the most practical character, and must result in much permanent benefit to the cause of education in this county. This Institute has proved Superintendent Murphy to be an efficient and zealous public officer.

Public Amusements.

OLEAN HOUSE.—Our citizens, who are never slow to appreciate talent in any sphere, and hosts of admirers of the gentlemen, will assemble in the Opera House this evening to welcome Mr. Edwin Adams, who commences a brief engagement, appearing in his admirable specialty of "Enoch Arden." Mr. Adams is a careful and judicious actor, and as a light comedian is a worthy successor of James E. Murdoch, in the character of "Enoch Arden." however, which is a melo-dramatic role, he has achieved unquestioned success. Winning enthusiastic plaudits from overflowing audiences at Booth's Theater, New York, as well as unqualified praise from the press of cities.

He will have a good support from Manager Canning's company.

THEATER.—In addition to the popular performers of last week, J. S. Berry, the comic vocalist and comedian, will appear to-night. Among the astonishing feats of Herr Holtum this evening will be that of pulling against four horses. To-morrow evening the Lopez family will have a benefit.

VARIETIES.—Among the new performers here this evening will be Signor Ferranti, contortionist, Misses Kittie O'Neill and Julia Robinson, and Nell Rogers. These, together with the favorites of the regular company, will give a fine entertainment this evening.

MUSEUM.—This popular family resort continues to attract large audiences to witness the performances and inspect the curiosities.

BEAUTIFUL NEW PICTURES.—Barker & Haseltine, 18 Fifth avenue, have one of the finest collections of new and rare chromos, fine line engravings, photographs, plain and tinted, etchings, oil paintings and water colors to be found in the city. Jubute's "Prodigal Son," "Christian Charity," "The Family Group in Poverty," "Little Eva's Sunshine Reverie," Bierstadt's and Moran's masterpieces, "Whittier's Birthplace" and a number of "Civil War Views" will be found at No. 18 Fifth avenue. Just the things for a Christmas present.

MAYOR DRUSH had twelve common cases before him yesterday disposition of, which were charged with drunkenness and five with disorderly conduct. They were disposed of in the usual way.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.—The letter carriers of Allegheny City have gotten up a very neat address, in pamphlet form, full of useful information, which they will circulate on New Year's Day.

CAPTAIN REED, of the night watch, on Saturday night received as a Christmas present a huge "pretzel."

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, is Dr. Campbell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs. Hereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Diseases of the Kidneys, if directed only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M

ABOUT Keeler's Scales, see first page.

G. A. R. Lectures.

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Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 18 Grant street.

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

Fowler & Wells Christmas Week

Will closse their Phrenological office in Pittsburgh, Examinations in ear until 9 o'clock and evening, Christmas included. tf

G. A. R. Lectures.

Miss Kate Field, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and the professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the singular origin of the preparation, more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable receipts for all household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who can not procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

DIAMOND TOMATOES.

Quite a desideratum has been achieved by the DIAMOND PACKING CO.

CORELESS TOMATOES,

Which the consumer will readily appreciate. They are receiving general favor, and are acknowledged the best canned. They are a cheap and wholesome luxury. Ask for them. Use the CORELESS, and satisfy yourself of their superior excellence.

Ask Your Grocer for the Diamond Brand—Hick's Coreless.

Use no inferior article when the best is so cheap.

For Wholesale Dealers.

VANGORDER & SHEPARD,
8th VOIGT, MAHOOD & CO.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

Produce Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

FEATHERS.

REFERENCES: F. M. Gordon, Cashier Peoples' National Bank; Officers of Mechanics National Bank; Schwartz & Hazlett; Spang, Chalfant & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Engagement for six nights only, most positively, with the eminent and favorite young American actor,

EDWIN ADAMS,

Who will appear on THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 27th, 1869, in Madame de Marguerites great adaptation of Tennyson's beautiful poem entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden.....Edwin Adams.

Enoch Arden Matinee on New Years Day.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT, the eminent Comic Vocalist and Comedian J. S. BERRY. Last week of DICK SANDS, HERR HOLTUM, in new feats of strength. The entire company in brilliant sets. Ladies Matinee on Wednesday. Admission, 25 cents. Tuesday—Benefit of the Lopez Family. Wednesday Benefit of J. R. Lane. Friday—Benefit of Chas. Benedict.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

Penn street, near Sixth, late St. Clair.

V. E. BRANEN.....Manager.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR HOLIDAY WEEK. First appearance in this city of the greatest Contortionist in the world,

SIG. FARRANTA.

First appearance of KITTIE O'NEIL, JULIA ROBINSON and the great song and dance performer, NELL ROGERS. Matinee on New Years Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

G. A. R. LECTURES.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE ON

Wednesday Evening, December 29,

AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject—"WOMAN IN THE LYCEUM."

TICKETS.....50 CENTS.

No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

MERCANTILE LIBRARY

LECTURES.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL LECTURE ON

Tuesday Evening, December 28,

AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: OUT IN THE WOODS.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

☞No reserved seats. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, corner Penn and Sixth streets.

ORPHANS' FAIR

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

IN BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL M

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,

AUCTIONEER.

STOCK SALES.

THE ATLAS WORKS STOCK, CITIZENS' NATIONAL, COALMONT'S TRUST, KUHLER & SNARE, GOLDEN ERA OIL. TO-MORROW EVENING, December 28th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, in second floor of Commercial Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street,

20 shares of the Atlas Works Stock;
15 shares Citizen's National Bank;
10 shares Coalmont's Coal Co.;
50 shares Columbia Oil Co.;
40 shares Kuhler Insurance Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Fairchance Iron Works

FOR SALE.

Fine Opportunity for Parties wishing to Invest.

The undersigned having reached an advanced age in life, and with the desire of relieving himself of the cares of business, proposes to sell the Properties in Fayette county, Pa., known as CALDWELL, MACK & CO.'s FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Physical Debility, and Diseases of the Kidneys, if directed only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M

A Blast Furnace, one coke and one charcoal;
1 Rolling Mill, driven by 4 Steam Engines, and with its usual Trains and Machinery complete;
1 Grist and 2 Saw Mills with both steam and water power;
50 head of horses, mules and colts, the horses all of blooded stock raised on the place, and among which are a pair of well matched 2 and 3 year old Morgan Stallions;
50 head of Cattle, Durham and common mixed;
100 head of sheep;
Household and Kitchen Furniture.

On the property as at present divided, are Six large Brick and Log Dwelling Houses, and 100 Dwelling Houses for hands.

A great portion of the land is underlaid with stone coal, 10 feet thick, underneath which are three veins of block coal, 4 feet in thickness—of 50 per cent. iron ore, of the best quality.

The property and those veins down the coal ready to be stoped out at a trifling cost 8,000 acres abound in ore and timber. For a more detail of stock, acreage, Limestone, and Sand for glass are found in immediate vicinity.

The properties lie on the line of the proposed connection of the Pittsburgh, Uniontown and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which will be completed during the coming year. For the reason of this road to Fairmount gives the Baltimore road, when completed, a direct line to Pittsburgh, and a double track to Pittsburgh.

Should the real estate not be sold, it will be offered for rent.

Terms of sale, *one third* cash; the balance in three, four and five years, with interest.

On Personal Property, six months' time will be given. Security required.

F. H. OLIPHANT.

W7

ILLINOIS FARM

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell a Farm of 400 Acres, lying half a mile from Illinois Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and thirty miles from St. Louis, Mo. Has a good two story frame house. It is the largest and best ventilated Room in the city, and is the only Hall occupied solely for Dancing. Perfectly safe as regards fire or accident. A Supper Hall, Dining Room and Kitchen, all in first-class style, have been recently added to its appointments, making it the most convenient and desirable Hall for Dancing and Reunions. For terms and other particulars apply to

SAMUEL KILGORE,

8TTH Market Superintendent, City Hall.

National Insurance Company

OFFICE IN THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND THE DIAMOND,

W. W. MARTIN, President.
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JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

JNO. A. MYLER,
JAS. INGRAHAM,
JNO. BROWN, Jr.,
H. H. WARNER,
JAS. LOCKHART,
ROBT. LEA.

GEO. OFFUT,
JNO. THOMPSON,
JOS. RYERSON,
C. C. BOYLE,
JACOB KOPP,
JOS. McCLOSKEY.

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NOTICE—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration on the estate of Alonzo A. Carrier, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, without delay, to

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